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THE SENTINEL.

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JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN..... E. W. BRIGHTMAN

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, '60.

☞ To Mail Subscribers. ☜

THE FIGURES on the Printed Address indicate the time to which you have paid. For instance: 26Apr61 means paid to the 26th of April, 1861. Subscribers will please examine these Labels, as by doing so they will be always posted, and, if they wish to, can renew before the time to which they have paid expires, or detect *any error we may make in giving credit*, and have the same rectified at once.

☞ *We stop all subscriptions when the time paid to runs out*—and NO paper is sent unless the money accompanies the order.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN.

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble OUT OF IT, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest, will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL,—especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.

This is no boast, but EVERY WORD TRUE.

☞ For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page. ☜

This Morning's News.

By the arrival of the *Arabia* we have later European intelligence. The agitation at Naples is on the increase. Inflammatory proclamations are circulated among the people, and everything indicates a commotion which blood alone can quench. In the midst of all, GARIBALDI continues his preparations for a new government. The French Embassador had been seriously maltreated in the streets of Naples—actually beaten senseless. The Neapolitan atmosphere is decidedly threatening.

The City Fathers of Boston have extended an invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit their city.

A fire at New Orleans on Saturday destroyed a block of twenty-one four-story houses. Loss $50,000.

The steamer *Clothilde* succeeded in landing a cargo of 124 negroes in Mobile Bay, on Monday. The Africans were immediately taken up the river in a small steamer.

An exciting race came off on the Suffolk Park Course, Philadelphia, yesterday, between Flora Temple and Patchen, in which the former was again the victor.

The Republican Rally To-Day!

The Republicans of the First Congressional District hold their Mass Meeting in this city to-day, to respond to the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN and once more put JOHN F. POTTER in the field, as our candidate for Congress. The meeting will convene at Albany Hall at 2 o'clock and will be addressed by Governor RANDALL, Senator DOOLITTLE and other eloquent speakers. In the evening there will be a grand gathering on Market Square.

There will be a large attendance from the several counties comprising this District, and we hope that every *live* Republican in the city will make his appearance at Albany Hall during the afternoon.

Let us open the campaign in good style.—Turn out, one and all, to the meeting!

The Reciprocity Treaty.

We publish this morning the report of Mr. J. D. COLVER to our Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Board, sustaining the views expressed in said Report. We commend the facts and arguments, presented by Mr. COLVER, to the attentive consideration of our readers. He makes out a strong case against the Treaty, and the very decisive vote by which the report and resolutions were adopted shows very conclusively that they reflect the opinions of our leading Forwarders, Produce and Business Men.

The Weather and the Crops.

The weather, though somewhat variable, continues to be propitious for the crops. We have had frequent rains, during the past few days, and some fears have been expressed that the wheat crop would suffer in consequence. But though it is badly lodged in a few places, the general appearance of the wheat fields is all that could be wished.—Yesterday, we had a fine, cool breeze from the North-East, and the temperature was just right for the ripening crop. The Janesville *Gazette* of yesterday, speaking of Rock county, the Garden of Wisconsin, says:

"Mr. Daniel Johnson, of Union, left with us to-day a specimen of club wheat, from his farm in the town of Union It is quite ripe enough for the reaper, although he says the whole field is not so far advanced, but will be ready on Friday or Saturday of this week. This specimen of club has a full berry and the heads are completely filled out with kernels. All club wheat, which was sown early, may be considered out of danger, and promises a larger yield than we have had for many years. On Monday next there will be a general onslaught of reapers upon fields of early sown club, throughout this region, and a glorious crop we shall have. All fears that 'chinch bug will run out, as the hedge-row did,' which was predicted two years ago, are dispelled, and this favorite variety will at once regain its old prominence in the markets.—Mr. Johnson informs us that all kinds of crops in Union and vicinity give promise of a bountiful return for the labors of the husbandman."

GIVING IT UP.—The Erie *Observer*, one of the most intelligent and influential Democratic papers in Northern Pennsylvania, thus frankly admits that the defeat of its party in November is inevitable:

"We will not stultify ourselves—we will not compromise the position of this journal by misleading its readers with vain and delusive hopes, when there is NO ROOM FOR HOPE. 'United we stand, divided we fall,' is an aphorism which has never been controverted either in theory or in practice. *No political party divided can succeed.* We tried it in 1848, and a like result flowed from a like cause. And we are about to enact over again in 1860 the disastrous campaign of 1848. We know it is said 'there is a silver lining in every cloud,' but we apprehend it will take a spy-glass at least four years long, to see a 'silver lining' in the 'cloud' that spans the political horizon of the Democratic party at this time."

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE MEN.—The Madison *Argus and Democrat* of yesterday, which flies the BRECKINRIDGE flag, contains the following announcement:

"A call is in circulation to be signed by as many of the friends of Breckinridge and Lane as can be reached conveniently, for a MASS State ratification meeting and convention, to be held in Milwaukee at an early day.

It is understood that Hon Daniel S. Dickinson, the distinguished New York statesman, will make a visit to the West in a few weeks, and he will undoubtedly be present on the occasion, and sound the trumpet call of battle to the National Democrats of Wisconsin.

Arrangements will be made with the railroads to carry for half fare, and a large demonstration is expected."

BRECKINRIDGE IN NEW YORK.—Messrs. SCHELL, CROSWELL, TUCKER and some hundred and fifty other "National" Democrats held a meeting Friday evening, in New York, to initiate an organization of the friends of BRECKINRIDGE. Several committees were appointed, and a resolution passed to hold a ratification meeting on the 18th.

The Grain Trade of Iowa.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

MCGREGOR, IOWA, July 7, 1860.

EDITOR MILWAUKEE SENTINEL—*Genl.*—In a late issue of your paper, we observed an article having reference to the competition of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad and the Illinois Central and Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, for the grain trade of North ern Iowa and Southern Minnesota.

The efficient agent of the former road, at the terminus opposite here, will take care of the interests of that road, and in every way subserve the convenience of the grain dealers here, *so far as is in his power;* and it is with extreme reluctance and regret that we are compelled to believe the announcement, that on account of the pecuniary embarrassments of the Company, no measures will be taken at the present time to afford facilities to handle grain in bulk, at this and other points on the Mississippi river.

Bagging grain is a slow, cumbrous and expensive method of handling, and entirely behind the age. The grain buyers at this point understand, from sources that *should* be reliable, that the Illinois Central Railroad are bound to improve the auspicious moment and put on a steam tug and barges on the Mississippi river, and erect an elevator at Dunleith, and thus transfer our grain in bulk from this and other points, to Chicago. Should this be the case, they will most unquestionably command the grain trade of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota; that is, the markets being equal at Chicago and Milwaukee, and freights the same to both points.

No grain buyer on the Mississippi can (counting bags, wear and tear, labor and delay) bag his grain for less than one and a quarter to one and a half cents per bushel.

From the statistics of shipments of wheat from this point, for the last ten months, and from the present magnificent appearance of the wheat fields, not less than a million and a half to two millions of bushels of wheat will concentrate at this point for a market The carrying of this grain, then, or even the half of it, must be a matter of considerable importance to the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, and a prolific source of profit to Milwaukee herself.

It must be apparent to the most casual observer, if this matter is neglected by the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, that Milwaukee herself will, in part at least, lose her *prestige* as a grain mart.

We hope and trust, then, that the citizens of Milwaukee will take this matter into serious consideration, and not permit a rival road and a rival city to monopolize that traffic to which they are entitled, by their location, and by the laws of trade.

GRAIN BUYERS OF MCGREGOR.

The Tug Explosion at Detroit.

We gave a brief telegraphic announcement on Saturday of the explosion at Detroit of the tug *A. S. Field*, by which four or five persons were killed and a number wounded. From the Detroit *Tribune* of Saturday, we gather the following particulars. The explosion took place just above the foot of Bates street, and was so violent as to create the supposition of an earthquake. The tug was blown almost to atoms. The following persons, employed on the tug, were killed outright or wounded:

"Mr. McKenzie, the wheelsmon, was thrown about 25 feet, and was picked up almost insensible. He was badly scalded on the left side of the head and shoulders, also on the hands and across the bowels. He was found with a number of sticks of wood over him, which knocked out several of his teeth and severely injured his knee. He inhaled a quantity of the steam, but it is expected that he will soon recover.

A colored man, Samuel Abbott, employed as a fireman, was found some distance from the tug, with his head and body badly crushed, and dead. He was married only about two weeks before, and his wife yesterday afternoon went to Grosse Isle, to work at the Island House, where she is employed as a cook. She had a presentiment on leaving that she would never see her husband again, and so stated.

Another fireman, name unknown, was probably blown to pieces, or else his body had floated down the river, as it cannot be found.

Mrs. Morey, the cook, was standing in the companion way of the tug, at the time of the explosion, and was blown into the river, from whence she climbed on to the dock.—She was badly bruised, and was taken to Harvie's Hotel, where she is being cared for.

John Hoover, a boy, was standing on the companion way with Mrs. Morey and was blown over one hundred and fifty feet to the land, and when picked up was dead. He was 12 years of age, and his mother, who lives on Beaubien street, is left without support by his decease.

Mr. Owen, the engineer, it was supposed was in his berth at the time of the explosion, and he was probably blown to pieces, or drowned, as his body has not been discovered.

The schooner Bay State, which had been towed into port in a damaged condition by the A. S. Field, was lying alongside. On board of her were George Reynolds, the second mate, of Chicago; Walter Sennott, a seaman, and James Grant, a seaman. All of these were more or less injured, but none dangerously. To give some idea of the force of the explosion, it is only necessary to state that the weight to the safety valve—a ball of iron weighing about eighty pounds—was propelled through the air, and striking the sidewalk on Bates street at a distance of about 500 feet, went through the two inch plank, and became embedded in the earth to the depth of about two feet.

Many other fragments were carried nearly the same distance and with like force."

A SAILOR DROWNED.—On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, as the schooner Argo, Capt. Abraham, was coming into the river, one of her crew named Henry Stanford, took a line from the schooner into her boat, preparatory to towing her up to her dock. He had sculled only a short distance, when he was observed to fall overboard. The captain and all hands commenced hauling in the rope, as he was seen to have hold of it, and soon succeeded in pulling him up, but only when life was extinct. Dr. Collins was summoned and every effort was made to resuscitate him, but in vain. Coroner James held an inquest on the body Saturday evening, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was about 21 years of age and unmarried. He shipped on the voyage May 21. He has no relatives in this city, but leaves a sister near Milwaukee.—*Chicago Democrat of yesterday.*

ONE of the most terrible accidents that has ever happened, through the agency of crinoline, occurred lately in one of the English ports on board the Royal Albert, a vessel of the British Navy. One afternoon, while the docks were thronged with visitors, the dress of a lady, in passing one of the signal guns, caught the percussion hammer and brought it over upon the fuse. The gun, which was loaded with blank cartridge, went off, and one of the crew, who unfortunately was either standing in front of the gun or had been working about it, had his arm blown off close to the shoulder. The sad event caused much consternation as well as regret among the visitors, and the lady who had unwittingly been the cause, fainted.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN OHIO.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gives a long account of the discovery of a holy stone or tablet, with Hebrew inscriptions, in a mound at Newark, Ohio. If it is a genuine discovery, it is one of the most remarkable in archæological annals. There have been so many egregious hoaxes of a literary, theological and scientific character that we confess a very considerable degree of skepticism in relation to this Holy Key Stone.

The discovery seems to have created quite an excitement around Newark and vicinity.

A CARD OF THANKS.—The last and latest "card of thanks" is one signed by a party of prisoners, who, before leaving the jail at Wheeling, Va., to take up their residence in the State Penitentiary at Richmond, on taking their departure, returned thanks to the Warden and his lady.

An Interesting Letter.

We find the following interesting letter from John Hanks—Lincoln's early partner in the rail-splitting business—in the Decatur *Chronicle*. Hanks is an honest old Jackson Democratic farmer, who shared with the next President the privations and hardships of pioneer life in Illinois, before the days of railroads and canals. His letter is a plain unvarnished statement, that will find a response in the breasts of hundreds of old Democratic farmers of the pioneer times:

Editor of the Decatur Chronicle:—DEAR SIR:—The following item appeared in the Columbus *Statesman* a few days ago, which I take from the Coles County *Ledger:*

"HANKS AGAINST LINCOLN."

"We were informed a day or two ago by a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, who called at our office, that John Hanks, the man who assisted Abe Lincoln to make those rails about which the Republicans are making such a terrible hubbub, has announced himself opposed to the election of Lincoln.—Hanks, who has never been a Democrat, is against the Republican nominee because he knows Lincoln to be a humbug, and nothing else. Hurrah for Hanks!"

To this article I desire briefly to reply. If my choice for President, or how I shall vote as between the candidates for that office, is worth considering at all, I claim it as a simple right to be correctly represented. I am but a farmer, and regret to say not an educated one. I have never been a candidate for any office, nor do I ever expect to be; whilst I can with all truthfulness say this, yet I have never been a negative man in politics. From my boyhood I have been a constant voter with the Democratic party in all essential elections; I have thought that party to be up right and straightforward in all the principles it has really adopted. So late as 1858 I voted for Mr. Douglas and against my old friend Lincoln. For forty years I have looked upon the party with pride and hailed its success with pleasure; but as Mr. Douglas made a speech in Decatur, in 1858, and in my hearing spoke so pleasantly and so honorably of the old Whig party and of Mr. Clay, its leader, after having for fifteen years in discussing general politics, when I used to love to listen to him so well, spoke so complainingly and so abusively of that party and of Mr. Clay, charging upon it and him many bad and mean things, until listening to him I learned to look upon both as dangerous and full of evil. The thought struck me that for the future I would never judge of a party, or its leaders, by what an opponent might say, and this conclusion I mean to follow the balance of my life How foolish it is to abuse a party because my friend may do so, and then praise the same party because that friend may change and do so; he may be designing—I would, in all probability, be a dupe.

Ever since Mr. Douglas made that speech in 1855, he has been abusing the Republicans just like he used to abuse the old Whigs. I am tired of this kind of warfare; I think it is not right to do so, and as Mr. Douglas further said in that speech that he was in the habit of sometimes changing his politics, I did not know but that it was about time for him to begin to excuse and cease to abuse the Republicans, and made up my mind to let him go in time. Now, as to entirely changing my politics I cannot say I have done this, but for the life of me I can see nothing in the Republican party that any honest Democrat can seriously oppose. It is true, were they such a party as Mr. Douglas used to say they were, I could see objectionable features about them; but then is it wise to believe everything Mr. Douglas has said, when he tells us he sometimes changes, and when we have near us honest men, known to be purely honest for more than thirty years, who deny all this and propose to tell us the true state of the case, and to give us the true principles of that party? I think not. Besides this, when we have for years been opposed, in politics, to a man who has again and again seen his party defeated, and has himself sometimes failed, and still seen that man true to his colors, re-arming and re-entering the field to try to uphold and successfully plant his colors upon the side of victory, when all the time we knew he had but to *change* once to win, and yet he has never changed, I think I may say never faltered, how are we to respect him?

Such a man I have known Mr. Lincoln to be for thirty years. In boyhood days we toiled together; many are the days we have lugged the heavy oars on the Ohio, the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers together; many are the long cold days we have journeyed over the wild prairies and through the forest, with gun and axe, and though it is not pleasant to refer back to it, well do I remember when we set out together in the cold winter to cut and maul rails, on the Sangamon river, in Macon county, thirty years ago, to enclose his father's little home, and from day to day kept at work until the whole was finished, and the homestead was fenced in; we often swapped work in this way, and during the many years we were connected together as laborers, sometimes flat-boating, sometimes hog-driving, sometimes rail-making, and too, when it was nearly impossible to get books, he was a constant reader; I was a listener; he settled all disputes of all the young men in the neighborhood, and his decisions were always abided by. I never knew a man so honest under all circumstances, for his whole life.—Thus associated with Mr. Lincoln, I learned to love him, and when in 1858 he was a candidate for the first time within my reach, against my feelings, and I may say against my convictions, my old party ties induced me to vote for Mr. Douglas; my Democratic friends all declared Lincoln was an abolitionist; I heard him make a speech in Decatur just before the election, and I could see nothing bad in it; but I was told by the party he was wrong; I could not see how he could be, but they said so, and I was a Democrat and went it.

My wife use to say to me that some day Abe would come out and be something; I thought so too, but I could not exactly see how a man in the lower walks of life, a day laborer, and hopelessly poor, would ever stand much chance to get up very high in the world. At last, one day at home, we heard that the Republican State Convention was to be held at Decatur, and that they were going for Abe for President. As soon as I found this out, I went into town and told a friend of Abe's that as great and honest merit was at last to be awarded in the person of my friend Mr. Lincoln, by the Republican party, I thought of the hard and trying struggles of his early days, and recollecting the rails we had made together thirty years ago, made up my mind to present some of them to that Convention as a testimonial of the beginning of one of the greatest living men of the age, believing they would speak more in his praise than any orator could, and honor true labor more than the praise of men or the resolutions of Conventions. On our way to get the rails, I told this friend of old Abe that if Abe should be nominated for President I would vote for him; everybody knows what he has been, and I rejoice that I live to give this testimony to his goodness and honesty, and hope I shall live to vote for him for President of the United States next November. Is there anything wrong in this? Who ought to refuse to vote for as good and as great a man as he is.

I know that in voting for him I vote with the Republican party, and will be considered as adopting its principles; as I now understand them I see no good reason why I may not do so; our own party is divided, and we have no Solomon to tell who shall take the child Slavery has divided the Democratic party; nobody can blame Republicanism for the destruction that came upon us at Charleston; slavery has disunited us—it has united the Republican party; if there is any good about the question, they have it all, and we have the trouble. If I understand Mr. Douglas now, he occupies a position on this question just as distasteful to the South as Mr. Lincoln does—with this clear difference: the South seem to understand Mr. Lincoln's position better than his, and to respect it a good deal more than I am convinced if Mr. Douglas does not reflect the nigger he does the mulatto, and one brings just as much in Mobile as the other, and stands as high in the market.

Many of my Democratic neighbors will say I have done wrong, but I know there are many who would do as I have done, were it not that they do not feel willing to break away from party ties and to encounter "the talk" of old friends. As long as I have "Old Abe" to lead me I know I shall never go very far from right. Should he be elected President and find any trouble in steering his new boat, he has only to remember how we used to get out of hard places by rowing straight ahead and never by making short turns. The tallest oaks in the forest have fallen by his giant arm; he still wields a tremendous maul; out of the largest timber he can make the smallest rails; I have seen him try a tough cut and fail once; the second trial he never failed to rase it up. Though not a very beautiful symbol of honesty, I think the rail a fitting one, and mean to present Abe with one of his own make, should he be elected, in the city of Washington, on the day of his inauguration, to be kept in the White House during his administration.

JOHN HANKS.

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close.*
10:35 A. M.	1:15 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
6:30 P. M. Mixed train to Chicago.		

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.

1:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:55 P. M.	2:35 A. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	9:30 A.M.
4:00 P. M.	4:00 A. M.	8:15 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	9:00 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

1:45 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:30 P.M.
1:55 P. M.	2:35 P. M.	12:30 P.M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:15 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	3:30 P.M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

5:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	9 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	8 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR CHICAGO.

The steamer *Gazelle* will leave Olmsted's dock every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 7 o'clock for the above and intermediate ports.

FOR TWO RIVERS.

The steamer *Huron* leaves Olmsted's dock, every evening at 5 o'clock, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations, leave the different transportation docks every day, for Buffalo.

FOR OSWEGO AND ODENSBURGH.

One of the Northern Transportation Co's screw steamers sails for the above ports every day, from the Ins Company's dock at the foot of Miss. R. R. depot, touching at nearly all intermediate ports.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave semi-weekly from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water Street, connecting at Collingwood with the Northern Railway of Canada, for the East.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The screw steamer *Wabash Valley* makes weekly trips to the above port starting from Olmsted's dock.

Grand Republican Mass Meeting AT MILWAUKEE, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1860.

THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS of the First Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Waukesha, and Milwaukee, are invited to meet in the City of Milwaukee, on Wednesday next, the 11th inst., to ratify the nominations of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, for President of the United States;

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, for Vice President; and

JOHN F. POTTER, of Walworth County, for Representative in Congress.

All who believe with the Republican Party, in maintaining the right of FREE SPEECH, in promoting the interests of FREE LABOR, in encouraging and protecting HOME INDUSTRY and ENTERPRISE, and in opposing the extension and aggressions of SLAVERY and the SLAVE POWER, are cordially invited to attend the gathering.

Senator DOOLITTLE, Governor RANDALL, Lt. Governor NOBLE, and Attorney General HOWE will be present and address the meeting.

It is also hoped that the Hon. JOHN F. POTTER, CARL SCHURZ, and other distinguished Speakers from abroad will be in attendance.

The meeting will convene at Albany Hall at 2 o'clock P. M.

All Republican Clubs and Delegations, on their arrival in the city, are requested to report themselves at the Republican Headquarters in the Albany Block, Michigan Street, opposite the Newhall House.

☞ The Lake Shore, Milwaukee and Mississippi, and Milwaukee, Watertown and Baraboo Valley Rail Roads, will carry passengers to and from the Convention, AT HALF-FARE.

Let the friends of FREE SPEECH, FREE SOIL, FREE LABOR and FREE PRINCIPLES rally in their might!

By order of the District Committee.

B. DOMSCHKE,
WYMAN SPOONER,
W. F. WORDING,
HENRY LINES,
W. D. BACON,

Milwaukee, July 7, 1860.

All Hands on Deck!

MILWAUKEE expects that *every* good Republican in our city will be on hand, at Albany Hall, *this* afternoon, and on Market Square *this* evening, to welcome our Brother Republicans from Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha and Walworth counties, and to take part in the grand Republican Ratification Meeting. We look for an enthusiastic gathering. The signs of the times are all auspicious. A certain victory awaits us if we do our duty.—Who will prove a laggard now?

TALK ON 'CHANGE.—Considerable comment, and not a little indignation, was elicited on 'Change yesterday, by the exhibition of a handbill, intended for circulation in Chicago and at the East, recommending travelers going to St. Paul and other places on the Upper Mississippi to go via the North Western and M. & M. Railroads to Prairie du Chien, in order to avoid an omnibus ride or a mile in Milwaukee, which was signed by WM. JERVIS, General Superintendent of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road. Some of the members condemned MR. JERVIS in unqualified terms, while others expressed themselves gratified at this policy on his part, hoping that it might lead our citizens to a conviction of the necessity of a connection between the Eastern and Western Railroads centering at this point. It is a good lesson, and let us profit by it.

CITY TREASURER.—A special election to fill the office of City Treasurer, made vacant by the decision of the Supreme Court, will be held in the course of a few days. MR. JOHN H. TEICH, who received a decisive majority at the Charter Election, but lost his office through a technicality, will again be a candidate. We trust that there is a sufficient sense of justice and fair play, among the electors of our city, to secure to MR. TESCH the office which rightfully belongs to him. No man doubts his fitness for the place, or questions his integrity.

THEY HAVE a lady paragraphist attached to the editorial corps of the *Free Democrat*. The *Free Democrat* office must be just the pleasantest sanctum in town. But then we fancy if we had the dear creatures along side of us all day we wouldn't think half so much of them when evening comes. Then again think of a lady having to read POMEROY's items and the Wood County *Reporter*—it's shameful.

LINCOLN LETTER-HEADS AND ENVELOPES.—We are indebted to A. WHITTEMORE & Co., East Water Street, for a package of LINCOLN letter-heads and envelopes. On the left corner of each is a very good engraved likeness of "Honest Old Abe." They are published by JOHN M. WHITTEMORE & Co, Booksellers and Stationers, 114 Washington St., Boston, and are just the thing for the Presidential campaign.

PERSONAL.—H. KRIESMANN, a popular German orator, will be in town to-day to take part in the proceedings of the Mass Convention.

MOLECULE assures us that the greatest joke of the season is to put letters up in envelopes with a Lincoln cut on them, just to see how savagely the Post Office officials will stamp them.

AT THE REGULAR MEETING of the BOARD of Councillors, held on Monday evening, a variety of unimportant business came up and was got through with in an expeditious manner.

The salaries of the bridge tenders were fixed at $85 per month, excepting the tender of Cherry street bridge.

A petition for a bridge connecting Sixth and Monroe streets was laid on the table.

The following petition in relation to a Horse Railroad was read but no action taken on it:

To the Hon. the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Milwaukee:

The undersigned would respectfully represent that they have associated themselves together in accordance with the provisions of chapter 78, of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, under the name of the "Harbor, Main street and Humboldt Railway Company," for the purpose of constructing, equipping and operating a street railway through and along certain streets in the city of Milwaukee mentioned in the articles of association.

Believing that such street railway will be a great convenience to the public and injurious to no one, we therefore most respectfully petition your honorable body to pass an ordinance granting to our company the use of certain streets therein named for the purpose, with such rights and privileges as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose intended.

JOHN HATHAWAY,
CHARLES SHEENDIN,
J. J. ORTON,
LEWIS S. MACK,
A. MCCORMICK,
DAN. NEWHALL,
CHAS. HERMANN.

A WICKED HOAX.—Much excitement was caused here yesterday by the rumor that the Lady Elgin of the Chicago and Lake Superior line of steamers, had burst her boilers on her way down the lake.

Bad news travels fast, but it is not strange that this intelligence, which we are happy to pronounce false, and utterly groundless, caused much anxiety, since among the passengers by this steamer on Friday evening, were a large party well-known citizens of this city and section.

Throughout yesterday forenoon the officers of the agents of the line in this city were visited by numerous anxious enquirers, all of whom were promptly satisfied that the report was groundless, and that as far as anything that could have reached this city was concerned, the Elgin was safe.

The steamer Hunter, Capt. Dickson, saw her at dock Saturday evening, about thirty miles from North Manitou, and she was all right The Hunter arrived here at six o'clock yesterday morning. The Queen of the Lakes, Capt. Briggs, arrived at North Manitou just as the Hunter left, remained there four or five hours and heard no report concerning the explosion of the Elgin.—*Chicago Press & Tribune of yesterday.*

The same rumor was current in this city, on Monday, but as we could not trace it to any responsible source, we made no mention of it.

HARD BUTTER WITHOUT ICE.—To have delightfully hard butter in Summer, without ice, the plan recommended by that excellent and useful publication, the *Scientific American*, is a good one. Put a trivit, or any open flat thing with legs in a saucer; put on this trivit the plate of butter; fill the saucer with water; turn a common flower pot upside down over the butter, so that its edge shall be within the saucer and under the water. Plug the hole of the flower pot with a cork, then drench the flower pot with water, set in a cool place until morning, or if done at breakfast the butter will be very hard at supper time. How many of our town boarding school girls, who have been learning philosophy, astronomy, syntax and prosody, can write an explanation of this within a month?

AT A MEETING of the German Republicans of the 1st and 7th Wards, held at Reese's Hall, on Monday, a club was organized. The following are the officers:

President—B. DOMSCHKE.
Vice President—C. H. MARX.
Secretary—JOHN DREXLER.
Treasurer—JOHN KRINGLER and J. NEUSTADTL, L. ERBE, MARTIN STEPHAN.

A very spirited meeting and well attended. The German citizens are putting their shoulders to it in earnest.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday about eleven o'clock in the cigar factory of GEO. TUDOR, on Lake street, between Reed and Hanover. The building was frame and was entirely consumed in a short time. MR. TUDOR lost a portion of his stock. His entire loss is about $1,200. Insured in the Charter Oak Insurance Co., of Hartford, for $600.

The adjoining building owned by Capt. STEWART, and occupied by a widow lady named WARREN, was damaged to the amount of a hundred dollars. The cause of the fire supposed to be a defective chimney.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—The case of L. L. CROUNSE, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, came up yesterday, and the prosecution failing to produce any competent evidence to establish the charge, MR. CROUNSE was acquitted. The jury rendering a verdict of acquittal without leaving their seats. No witnesses were called by the defence.

A. R. R. BUTLER and M. G. SMITH, Attorneys for defence.

Prosecuting witness AUGUST PATZER.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SECOND WARD.—The Second Ward evinces considerable enterprise with the last six months. The outlines of many familiar places have been attended by the hand of improvement. New cottages on the outskirts, new stores along the river, improved dockage, and the rising of brick walls here and there all prove the Second is going ahead.

GOODRICH & JOHNSON have now for sale a very superior article of self-sealing can, which is a decided improvement on all the patents by that name. As this is the season for "putting up" fruit, house-keepers would do well to look at them. They are sold for the very reasonable sum of ten cents each.

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, CALEB WALL will sell at auction all that superfine furniture at the dwelling house of Mr. FITCH, on Fifth street, second house from Spring street. Remember, there is a very superior rosewood piano to be sold. Ladies are requested to attend this sale.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTH WARD, are invited to gather *this* (Wednesday) evening at 7 o'clock, in SCHUNK's Park Saloon, in order to march from said place to the Grand Mass Meeting on Market Square.

A SMALL COMPANY OF INDIANS were in town yesterday, parading stoically among the pedestrians on East Water street. "Lo," the poor Indian, was not among them.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the Racine Wide-Awakes will visit Milwaukee to-day, in their new uniforms. Let them come; we promise them a warm reception.

The Fourth seems to have been celebrated with unusual enthusiasm all over the State. Our exchanges contain glowing accounts of the outpouring of patriotism.

BUY AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for Coughs. AYER'S Sarsaparilla for Scrofulous complaints, and AYER'S Pills for all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

FALL WEATHER.—Yesterday we were visited with a spell of Fall weather, rather windy, but pleasant withal.

THE PANORAMA NOW exhibiting at the Academy of Music is very interesting—some of the views are really quite beautiful, others quite tame. On the whole, it will well repay a visit, and all the little folks should be furnished with tickets.

BASE BALL.—Our Milwaukee Base Ball Club will play a match on their grounds, Spring street hill, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. An omnibus will leave the corner of Main and Wisconsin streets, for the Ball ground, at 10 minutes before 3.

A RARE CHANCE TO RENT A HOUSE ALL FURNISHED.—A brick house situated in the Seventh Ward, convenient to business, can be rented for the coming year. For particulars, address B. C. A., P. O. Box 931.

july7d1w

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The Debates of LINCOLN and DOUGLAS in Illinois; Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in paper, 25 cents; Malaeska, by Mrs. ANN S STEPHENS—price 10c.; Michelet's History of France, 2 vol., $3; Splendid Steel Engravings of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, only 25 cents; The Throne of David, by Rev. J. H. INGRAHAM; DEAN SWIFT's works complete in 6 vol.,—$6,00; Atlantic Monthly for July; Harper for July; Eclectic for July; Godey's for July; Ballou's Magazine for July; Knickerbocker for July. The latest publications are constantly on hand at

oct27'58d1y W. E. TUNIS & CO

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☞ The Cost will be Trifling. ☜

REUNION.

MIXER & FARIES have again formed a partnership for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches.

Office No. 21 Wisconsin Street. G. B. MIXER,
R. J. FARIES.

Milwaukee Feb. 18th, 1860. feb12j21d1wdawly1stpp

SODA SYRUPS.

J. M. ALCOTT, 203 East Water Street, is manufacturing choice Soda Syrups of every kind which he will sell to the country trade. Those wishing a fine article send in your orders and give them a trial.

je13j79d1m

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph

Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

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☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

my1ad25d1tf-1stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

ALLIS & McGREGOR, LAND, LOAN & INSURANCE AGENTS,

OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK.

EDW. P. ALLIS. JOHN P. MCGREGOR.

☞ To all who desire delicious Pastry, Bread, or Cake, we would say, buy a paper of Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus, which, from the purity of its manufacture, excels every other on this Continent. Do not be put off with any other. It is much better than soda to use with cream tartar. Try it. Grocers and Druggists sell it.

At wholesale by LITTELL & BAKER, DUTCHER, SEXTON & Co., and JOHN DARLMAN & Co. my22j706

☞ BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

mar15j427d6m

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PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block.

jan21j253d1y

Auction Sales.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

CATALOGUE SALE OF EXTRA SUPERFINE FURNITURE to be sold at public auction on the premises, No. 51 Fifth, in the Fourth Ward. On Wednesday morning next, July 11th, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at the dwelling house of Mr. FITCH, No. 51 Fifth street, the second house on Fifth street from Spring street, the following extra superfine furniture, all in perfect order, and has been used but a short time. Catalogue of said furniture will be ready on Monday, July 9th. The variety of furniture will be fully stated in the catalogue, below is a list of part:

1 extra super rosewood piano; 1 do piano stool; 2 velvet foot stools; 1 mahogany hair cloth lolling settee; 1 do rocking chair; 3 do do do; 2 do do parlor chairs; 1 marble top table; 1 book case and secretary; 1 damask lounge; extension dining table; circular table, &c.; 1 enamelled chamber set very fine, ten pieces, &c.; also a variety of bedsteads, &c.; also superior Brussels (medallion) carpet, Kendall's Brussels stair carpet, parlor rugs, 30 yds oil cloth, &c.; parl

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, '60.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

WALTER D. McINDOE, of Marathon.
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

W. W. VAUGHN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

H. LINDEMAN, of Jefferson.

Republican Congressional Convention.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District in the State of Wisconsin, will be holden at the city of La Crosse, on Wednesday the 22d day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress of said district, to be supported at the next general election.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in said Convention.

The several Assembly District Committees are requested to take measures for the appointment of delegates to said Congressional Convention, from their respective districts.

DAVID ATWOOD,
CHARLES HOLT,
NORMAN EASTMAN,
J. C. CHANDLER,
District Committee.

MADISON, June 23d, 1860.

No Fusion.

The DOUGLAS Central Committee at Washington have issued an address to the Democrats throughout the country, forbidding the bans of the proposed Union between the DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE men in the different States of the Union. The object of the Union was to run a joint electoral ticket in each State, with the understanding that the electors, if successful, were to cast their vote for whichever candidate was most likely to succeed. This was a very nice arrangement for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, but could not have been of any benefit to Mr. DOUGLAS. Accordingly his Managing Committee at the Federal Capital have promptly rejected the proposition and call upon the DOUGLAS men, everywhere, to organize by themselves and keep clear all "entangling alliances." Their *pronunciamento* closes as follows:

The democratic party which is now united in the support of Douglas and Johnson, stands upon the only principle which is capable, if maintained in its integrity, of preserving and perpetuating the Union of the States. The seceders and their candidates are opposed to this principle. Their course, if sustained in the South, necessarily tends, though it may not be so designed, to the breaking up of the national government. In the view of the committee, there is no room for doubt in the mind of any national democrat as to the path of duty in the present crisis. The seceders, by withdrawing from the national convention and setting up their candidates, have arrayed themselves in opposition to the principle of Congressional "non-intervention." National democrats should everywhere meet the issue now tendered them, by nominating and supporting electoral tickets in their respective States pledged, if elected, to vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President and Herschel V. Johnson for Vice President of the United States. If the seceders and their friends choose to separate permanently from the democratic party and run a ticket in opposition to the regular nominations, let them do so. Upon them be the responsibility of the result.

MILES TAYLOR, Chairman.

It is rather a good joke, on the part of the Committee, to speak of "the Democratic party" as "united in the support of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON;" seeing that the said party is about as equally divided between DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE, as it well can be. This movement confirms the truth of the report, heretofore current, that neither the DOUGLAS, or the BRECKINRIDGE men have any hope of success in the November election, and that the struggle between them is for the future control of the Democratic organization. Each faction claims to be the "National Democratic party" and treats the other as "bolters" and "seceders." In these circumstances, the only live, compact and united political organization in the field is the REPUBLICAN PARTY. Of its triumphant success there is no longer the shadow of doubt, but the duty is none the less imperative upon each and all of its members to labor as zealously for victory, as though defeat were possible.

Mayor Wood on Politics.

FERNANDO WOOD, whatever may be his personal, or political demerits, is a power in New York. His word is law and his opinions gospel, to a large crowd of followers.—The telegraph, a day or two since, brought the news that Mr. WOOD had written a letter, declaring for DOUGLAS, but advising that no DOUGLAS ticket be run at the South and no BRECKINRIDGE ticket at the North. The New York papers of Saturday bring us this letter in full, and one or two paragraphs from it are worthy of notice. Mr. WOOD, at the outset, thus defines his position:

It is due, however, to myself, that I should say, that on the *principle* which appeared to have been involved in the controversy, my own views were decidedly with the national democracy, and against those assumed by Mr. Douglas. I am, and have been from the start, in favor of the interference of the federal executive for the protection of all the constitutional rights of the slave states in the territories; and I recognize slaves, as property, to be one of those rights, and fully entitled to that protection. I was also in favor of an open declaration of this principle by the late democratic national convention—and if myself and friends had been awarded seats in that convention, we should have voted unanimously for such a platform. We should have also voted for a candidate who entertained the same opinions.

But in an evil hour, others were admitted to seats, to our exclusion, and the result is now before the country, in the disorganization and demoralization of the party.

The result of this "disorganization and demoralization," Mr. WOOD holds to be the certain defeat of the Democracy and the triumph of the Republicans. He says:

As matters now stand, the election of Lincoln appears to be inevitable. There are two Democratic candidates. In every doubtful State, as well as in every certain State for the Democratic ticket, (with the exception, possibly, of two or three at the South, and as many more at the West and at the East,) two Democratic electoral tickets will be run. Thus a division of the democracy, in the doubtful States, gives those States to Lincoln, which, when added to the States certain for him, even against a united Democratic vote, will beyond question elect him; or, in other words, if Douglas and Breckinridge both run, and their friends place distinct tickets in the field for each and every State, the Republicans will succeed beyond doubt.

How to avert so melancholy a "calamity" is the next point that Mr. WOOD discusses. He sees but one way to do this, and that is, to unite all the "anti Republicans"—that is DOUGLAS men, BRECKINRIDGE men, BELL men and Know-Nothings—upon *one* electoral ticket. He reasons thus:

Mr. Breckinridge cannot get votes enough in the South to prevent the election of Lincoln, nor can he get any electoral vote out of the South, if Mr. D. is run against him, as it is very evident that his friends intend to do....Nor can either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge get votes enough to prevent the election of Lincoln....As between Breckinridge and Douglas, the former is much the stronger man in the South, while the latter is the stronger in the North. Why not, therefore, let each run singly where he has the most strength? Let there be no Douglas ticket run in the South, and no Breckinridge ticket run in the North. Thus will we secure for them jointly a majority of the electoral colleges, and *if this majority cannot be constructed upon either, it can be upon some other person.*

Success, it will be seen, is Mr. WOOD's whole idea. Neither BRECKINRIDGE, nor DOUGLAS is of half so much account in his eyes, as the "spoils of office." "Anything to win," is the single sentiment that pervades his letter. His personal preferences, however, are for BRECKINRIDGE, for he says:

With these views, I shall support the Douglas interest in this State, and recommend to my friends a hearty co-operation. If Mr. Breckinridge had the same strength in the State, that I believe Mr. Douglas has, *I would with far more alacrity and spirit give him the support I now intend to give Mr. Douglas.*

Entertaining such views Mr. WOOD cannot be accounted a very zealous supporter of Mr. DOUGLAS. He takes him, indeed, not from choice, but from necessity. It remains to be seen how he will fancy the edict just issued by the DOUGLAS committee at Washington, denouncing and repudiating this "joint ticket" proposition. No doubt the hint thrown out by Mr. WOOD, about throwing overboard both DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE and taking up "some other person" (Mayor WOOD, for instance,) had something to do with the counter-movement of the DOUGLAS committee. If their man cannot win, they are at least determined that he shall have fair play; and in this they are right.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

To the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee:

The undersigned begs leave to make the following report, from a committee of five from this Board, upon the subject of the "Reciprocity Treaty" now existing between the British Colonies of North America and the United States.

It is proper here to state that the limited time allowed me to make this report, together with other pressing engagements, has prevented me from giving you as full details as the subject would warrant; but I have endeavored to arrive correctly at some of the most important points relative to the injurious workings of this "Reciprocity Treaty" upon the great interests of the North-West:

The Reciprocity Treaty went into effect in the Spring of 1855, running ten years, with the agreement that either party could annul said treaty after the expiration of said ten years, by giving the other party one year's notice, which makes about six years yet for the treaty to run, by the original stipulations.

The most important feature of this treaty, and which gave it the title of "Reciprocity," is contained in the third article; which provides for the free exchange of articles, being the growth or produce of the British Colonies of North America and of the United States. The schedule runs as follows:

"Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds, animals of all kinds, smoked and salted meats, cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables, undried fruits, dried fruits, fish of all kinds, products of fish and of all other creatures living in the water, poultry, eggs, hides, furs, skins or tails undressed, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, hams, manures, ores or metals of all kinds, coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part, fire-wood, plants, shrubs and trees, felts, fish oil, rice, broom corn bark, gypsum, ground or unground, hewn, wrought or unwrought; burr or grindstones, dyestuffs, flax, hemp and tow unmanufactured, unmanufactured tobacco, and rags."

It will be seen at a glance of the above enumerated articles, that it embraces all the surplus products of the Canadas which they have to export. While on the other hand we are carefully excluded from selling to them free of duty, such manufactured articles as we produce in large quantities for exportation and such as they want and must buy somewhere; such as leather, boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather. Thrashing, mowing and reaping machines and other agricultural implements; numerous articles of iron manufacture; steel, brass and other metals for our carriages, saddlery and harness; our machinery, fire arms and edge tools of all kinds; our cotton, woolen and india-rubber goods in great variety.

The Canadians well understood that our market being higher and better than theirs, for most of the free articles in this treaty, and that they would thereby sell us two or three times as much as they would buy of us, which has proven correct, as the history of the working of this treaty shows.

Nearly $28,000,000 more, or about two dollars to one has been received of articles enumerated in the third article of said treaty, during four years existence, than was exported by us to the Canadas. Four years prior to the existence of this treaty the imports from Canada free of duty, was less than $4,000,000, and subject to duty in same time, nearly $18,000,000. The four years subsequent the amount of *free* articles were over $35,000,000, while the amount subject to duty was only some $2,000,000. The value of exports to Canada including all the foreign goods passing through the United States for the first four years subsequent to said treaty, paying duty in Canada, was about $43,000,000, and free of duty some $36,000,000. The foreign goods should be excluded in order to show fairly the effects of this treaty upon the industrial interest of the two countries.

I find the products of the United States exported to Canada and paying duties there, and of products of Canada imported to this country and paying duties here, for the first three years after this treaty went into effect was as follows: Produce of United States paying duty about $19,000,000, while on the other hand we charged duties on the products of Canada during the same time on about $400,000 only, or about 45 to 1 against the United States.

Again I find our National Treasury instead of receiving some $2,000,000 annually as it would if this treaty was not in existence, is really receiving nothing, but is paying out over and above all receipts from this source of foreign trade, some $50,000 annually!

We collected in four years, since this treaty went into effect, from imports from Canada less than $289,000, and paid out for collecting the same about $478,000, while Canada collects in the same time from imports coming from the United States over $4,000,000, and less than $200,000 on the last year prior to this treaty.

Since this treaty went into effect, the Canadian Government have yearly increased their duties upon articles of the growth and products of the United States, on an average of over 62 per cent. on the following articles: boots, shoes, harness, cotton goods, iron goods, woolen goods, manufactures of wood and molasses, refined sugar, &c. This is contrary to the spirit and intent of the treaty.

They also have passed laws discriminating in favor of vessels passing through their own canals to seaward bound ports, or ports on the St. Lawrence below Ogdensburgh, over American vessels going to American ports inland, or visa versa, as they do, little or no toll on outward bound vessels, and full tolls on their Welland Canal, where some 700,000 to 800,000 tons annually of American produce in American vessels, to American ports passes, and little or none of this large amount going to their own ports, or out through the St. Lawrence. This is a direct violation of said treaty. Again, much has been said about the great advantage we have gained by this treaty to our immense inland shipping by the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

We have a trade on our inland lakes or "seas" of nearly $600,000,000 annually, and have engaged in this trade over sixteen hundred vessels carrying some 400,000 tons.

Now, by this treaty we admit Canadian vessels to traverse all our inland lakes and ports, including Lake Michigan, and competing with our own vessels in carrying our own products for the empty *bubble* of a free pass through the St Lawrence to the sea. During the existence of this treaty to the close of the year 1859, but forty American vessels, carrying some 12,500 tons, have passed out, and twenty-five to foreign ports and fifteen to American, and some nineteen returned, bringing back some 5,500 tons. On the other hand, 109 Canadian vessels loaded at one single port on Lake Michigan alone in one year, (1857.) Five years previous to this treaty, American vessels carried over one-third more in value of our exports to Canada than the Canadian vessels, while in the five subsequent years, Canadian vessels have carried, of our own products, fully fifty per cent. more than American vessels to their ports, thereby injuring our shipping interests to a large extent. It is well known that fully half of the year the St. Lawrence is ice-bound, and utterly useless to any nation, and the other half of the year this expensive and non-paying route of the St. Lawrence is of but little value even to the Canadians themselves, except in exporting their bulky timber and lumber to Europe, they preferring to take their breadstuffs and foreign goods (as they did before the existence of this treaty) through the United States in bond to and from Europe and elsewhere.

The injury to our farming interest annually, is immense. During four years since the treaty went into effect, we have imported from Canada some $18,000,000 in value of wheat, and sold to them but about $7,000,000, and much of this was returned to us in the shape of Canada flour. Of the article of flour, we have imported about $19,500,000, and sold them only about $4,500,000 during the same time. And of the agricultural products generally, we have imported in the same time from Canada some $36,000,000, and exported to Canada about $17,000,000. Over four-fifths of the barley, oats, peas, rye and potatoes exported from Canada goes to the United States, thereby selling us five times as much of these articles as they buy of us.

Throwing open as it does by this Treaty the Canadas, much of it the finest agricultural regions on this continent, to compete with our Northwestern farmers, flooding as it does, our best Eastern markets with their produce. This is often done early in the spring before our produce can get through the Straits of Mackinac, and when our products arrive eastward late in the Spring, they find a well stocked market with Canadian produce.—Canada sold to us about six times as much wheat and flour as to Great Britain during the four years of the existence of this Treaty, showing our market far better than the English was to them, and in 1858—9 they sold us twice as much wheat and flour as we sold England. The injury and loss to our great milling interest, both East and West, has proved to be very great, and in many cases almost ruinous—not only competing with their own Canadian flour to a large extent in our best eastern cities and markets to the extent of four or five times as much as they buy of us, but they take our wheat and manufacture it largely into flour, and then return the flour *illegally* to us as Canadian flour. Our lumbermen and timber lands have been greatly damaged by the constant over-stocking of our own markets with lumber from the virgin and prolific forests of Canada. During four years since the Treaty went into operation, we have imported from Canada over $12,000,000 in value of products of the forests, mostly timber, staves and sawed lumber, and exported only about $1,100,000 of the same articles to Canada, buying as we do about *twelve-times* as much from them as we sell them. This has lessened the value of our timber lands and lumber manufacturing establishments along our Canadian frontier from twenty-five to at least seventy-five per cent., and in a great number of cases, been the cause of total financial destruction of some of our most enterprising citizens engaged in this great branch of American industry.

On the other hand, timber lands on the Canadian side, that were of nominal value previous to the existence of this Treaty, have since increased from less than a dollar per acre, to five, ten and twenty dollars per acre.

Farming lands in Canada in many cases, have also doubled several times in their value from the same cause, while our farming lands have either remained stationary, or greatly lessened in value, along our Northern frontier.

Our manufacturers have also suffered from the evil effects of this Treaty, and the "unfriendly legislation" growing out of it on the part of the Canadian Government. The increasing duties levied by the Canadian Government from year to year on our manufactured articles, since the ratification of the Treaty, have been driving them out of the Canadian market, and many articles have literally been excluded from their markets by the increased tariff.

In 1856 we exported some $8,000,000 worth of articles, almost wholly of our own make, to Canada, paying the moderate duties which existed when this treaty went into effect. Two years later, under increased duties by Canada, the same articles exported from our workshops and manufactories declined to some $4,000,000, and under the operation of the Canadian tariff act of 1859, largely increasing the duties, the falling off must be in a like disastrous ratio. The evil and injury does not stop here, but is literally transferring our capital and enterprize from our own country to Canada. Many of our most enterprising manufacturers who were partially engaged in this Canada trade have transplanted their establishments to Canadian soil to secure the benefit of her markets without being taxed, and many more will follow.

This treaty operates to the injury of our merchants and traders, not only by diminishing their sales to Canada of the products of our own manufactories, but they also suffer from "unfriendly legislation" on the part of Canada. Previous to this treaty the people of Canada purchased largely of our merchants of the products of foreign countries, paying no higher duties upon them than if purchased in the country of their production and introduced by the river St. Lawrence.—The duties then being *specific* they amounted to no more on goods by way of our Atlantic cities, than via the St. Lawrence. But the Canadians have changed their laws since this treaty went into effect, and now they charge *ad valorem* duties upon the value of goods at the place of purchase. The Canadian merchant, if he now buys his goods in New York, Milwaukee or any other place in the United States, must not only pay duty on the original cost in the foreign country, but upon the cost with interest, freight insurance in profits of the American merchant added.

This policy induces the western Canada merchant to buy his goods in their own importing Canadian cities, who formerly bought freely in our own markets. This also operates directly to the injury of our carriers and ship owners as well as our merchants

In conclusion, suppose our Government had prohibited Canada from sending us any more free articles than she bought of us during the four years of the existence of this treaty, thereby excluding the greater part of this excess of $10,000,000 worth of Wheat, and $15,000,000 of Flour, and $11,000,000 of Lumber, and several millions of dollars worth of Oats, Barley, Rye, Peas, Potatoes, Wool, Butter, &c., &c., thrown, as they were, on to our own over-stocked markets? Can any intelligent *sane* Western or Northern man say that our farming, lumbering and milling interests would not have had higher prices and better markets in our Eastern States, and sea-board exporting cities, than we have had? I think not. Then let us rid ourselves of this unjust and unequal and misnamed Reciprocity Treaty as soon as we can, fairly and honorably.

The fishermen of our Eastern coast have also suffered from this treaty, similar to our lumbermen, flooding and competing in our own markets, with their fish, without any equitable exchange or return.

Previous to this treaty we heard much said on both sides in favor of annexation, and many used this argument, that by the effects of this great and beneficial treaty, annexation would be hurried on much faster! But alas! since our Canadian friends have got so good a bargain from Brother Jonathan under this treaty, we now hear little or nothing from them about annexation! It has done more to defeat annexation than all other acts or legislations on both sides since the formation of the two governments.

If we are to have *free* trade with Canada, let it be as free as the winds, not a regular one-sided, Northern gale, the year round, blasting and injuring, as it does, our farming, lumbering, manufacturing, shipping, mercantile and other great interests. Canada in many respects, is like our vast new Northwestern country, producing a large surplus of products from her forests and farming lands, to be exchanged for a vast variety of necessary manufactured articles of home productions in our Eastern and older States Let this be done equitably and fairly, and then you will have a more reasonable argument for a "Reciprocity" treaty with Canada, and not till then.

I am strongly of the opinion that this treaty is not only a one-sided affair, but that the spirit of it has been broken by the Canadian authorities, and should be annulled by us at the earliest practicable time, and I would recommend that the proper measures be taken by our Congress to abrogate it at its next session.

All of which is most respectfully submitted to your consideration.

J. D. COLVER.

Milwaukee, July 7, 1860.

After a very full discussion of the subject treated of in the above report, at various meetings, the Chamber of Commerce finally adopted the report with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee that the Reciprocity Treaty with the British North American Colonies, so far, is injurious to our farming, manufacturing, lumbering, carrying, mercantile and fishing interests, and the sooner it is abrogated the better it will be for these great industrial pursuits.

Resolved, That a copy of the Minority Report of Mr. J. D. Colver, together with the above resolution, be sent to each of our United States Senators and each of our Representatives in Congress, urging them to use their influence in passing an act abrogating the existing Reciprocity Treaty at the next session of Congress.

Resolved, That the city papers be requested to publish this Minority Report with these resolutions.

The Single Danger.

There is, just now, but a single source of danger to the Republican party. It lies in its conscious strength, and the distracted condition of the Democracy. The danger is that, in our confident anticipation of an easy triumph, we may neglect the systematic Organization which is essential to secure it

Nothing, in politics, is more fatal than to underrate the strength of the enemy. This is being done, just now, to an alarming extent, by the Republicans. It will result in disaster, if it leads to nothing besides exuberant anticipations. The sooner the conviction presses itself home, that *we must work systematically, or be beaten*, the better

It is undoubtedly true that the Democracy is broken up into factions. It is equally true that at present these factions hate each other more cordially than they hate the Republicans. If the election was to-morrow, the result would not be in doubt. But there are yet four months to the election; and motives are pressing upon the opposing Democratic elements as strong as the love of power and the spoils of office, to effect a consolidation. Whether these efforts will succeed or not is a matter which would excite neither hope nor fears of Republicans. "There is safety only in the assumption that we will have to meet and beat a united enemy."—*Albany Journal, July 5.*

MRS. CRAWFORD says she wrote one line in the song "Cathleen Mavourneen," for the express purpose of confounding the cockney warblers, who sing it thus:

The horn of the hunter is heard on the 'ill,
Moore has laid the same trap in the "Woodpecker:"

A 'eart that is 'umble might 'ope for it 'ere,

And the *Elephant* confounds them the other way:

A helephant hastily 'eats at his 'ease,
Hunder humbrageous humbrella trees.

For Sale or Rent.

City Auction Room and Land Office.

GRAND CHANCE TO SECURE A HOME upon such terms that any one who has any industry can do it. Mr. Glidden, who owns one-half of Lockwood & Glidden's Addition, has made me his agent, to sell his lots in said Addition, at unusually low prices, to any one who will improve them, and upon such terms that any one can meet the payments. It is unnecessary to go into arguments to convince one who has any judgment, that this property, which is situated in the First Ward, must, and will be the most desirable residence property in the city of Milwaukee. It is in full view of the Lake and on high ground which overlooks the city, and a more healthy situation cannot be found. Its location for business men is very desirable, the Horse Railroad passing through it every fifteen or twenty minutes. Much more could be said about this valuable property, but we will only say, any persons who have any desire to purchase any of said Lots, if they will call at my office they can see a map, and I will go with them and show them the Lots, and they can judge for themselves. The terms on which said Lots will be sold are as follows: Ten per cent. in twelve months; 15 per cent. in two years; and 25 per cent. every year thereafter until the amount is paid, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, interest not to commence until six months after the date of purchase. Deeds in every case to be delivered, and there is every reason to believe that this property will advance 10 per cent. in less than twelve months. The great advantage of the Horse Railroad must, and will make it very desirable. The Lots are free from all encumbrances whatever. Certificate of title will be furnished to any one who may purchase.

CALEB WALL,
Land Agent and Auctioneer.

je13

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

I HAVE FOR SALE A BEAUTIFUL country residence, four miles from Walker's Point Bridge, containing 40 acres, highly cultivated, with a superior House on it, and Well at. other improvements. I will sell at a great bargain or exchange for improved city property.

CALEB WALL.
my22

City Auction Room and Land Office.

I HAVE ONE AND A HALF ACRES on the Watertown Plank road, one mile from the city limits, which I will sell at a great bargain.

I have four acres of land in the Sixth Ward which I want to lease for three or five years.

my23 CALEB WALL.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

TWO BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FOR sale at a great sacrifice. One of Liller's Patent; one of Herring's do. CALEB WALL.

PIG IRON FOR SALE.

150 TONS PIG IRON, FROM FRANKLIN Furnace, Clinton, Oneida Co., New York, for sale cheap.

my23 3d1st E. OLMSTED.

VALUABLE HOTEL TO LET.

THE HOTEL AT OSHKOSH BUILT BY the subscriber during the last year, is now offered to rent for a term of years. Apply to OSBORN, JONES & CO., Oshkosh, or to the subscriber, at Albany, N. Y. JAS. SPRINGHAM.

Albany, June 21d, 60.

☞ Also the four commodious stores in basement of the same building. Refer as above. je23 3d4m

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST CENTRALLY located Pews in St. Paul's Church with fixtures, for sale cheap. Apply to

J. M. ALLCOTT,
ap15 5 5 1d1f 203 East Water street.

Horses and Carriages for Sale.

HORSES, BUGGIES, EXPRESS WAGONS, Harnesses, &c., for sale cheap.

N. OLMSTED,
Boarding and Sale Stable, rear of American House.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FINE BRED BROOD MARE WITH A Foal, by St. Lawrence Horse. Inquire at Livery and Sale Stable, rear of the American House.

mar24-3d3m E. OLMSTED.

TO LET.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE NO. 249 East Water street, now occupied by BUNN & CHANDLER. For further particulars enquire of I. SALLECK, at the General Stage Office No. 243 East Water street, up stairs. my3614d1f

FOR SALE.

THE LOT 26X120, IN BLOCK 14, Third Ward, opposite Seaman's Furniture Store, Huron street, with the buildings thereon. Terms made known on the premises.

apr12 5 5 3d3m PATRICK O'DONNELL.

FOR SALE.

WATER POWER WOOLEN FACTORY, SAW MILL and TANNERY. All new and in good order, with dwelling house and 40 acres of land, being the lower mills at Baraboo, County seat of Sauk County, Wis. Is the best factory power and is a large property. It came to me cheap in the crash of the times, and is cheap. I cannot manage it, I must and will sell cheap and on good terms. JEAN mount.

Milwaukee, April 16, 1860. W. F. FLANDERS.
apr23 6 5 1d1mos

TO PLASTERERS.

2,000 BUSH. PLASTERING HAIR for sale cheap. Orders from the country solicited, at J. K. Sherman's Tannery, on the Canal West of River, Sixth Ward, Milwaukee, Wis.

mar16 3 3 d-t sept15 J. K. SHERMAN.

Drugs and Medicines.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HENRY FESS, JR.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST

195 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

TALLOW OIL.

25 BBLS. TALLOW OIL, A TIP-TOP article, for sale by

HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist,
195 East Water street.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, 85¢, at retail.

HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 5 gross received and for sale by

HENRY FESS, JR.,
jan19 Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—30 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by

HENRY FESS, JR., 195 East Water st.

PAINT BRUSHES.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE BEST LOT of Paint Brushes ever offered in this market, and for sale at prices to suit the times

HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist,
195 East Water st.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

JOHN RICE,

Wholesale Druggist, and Jobber

—IN—

ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
LINSEED OIL,
WINDOW GLASS
GLASS WARE,
PAINTS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
AND BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

I ALSO HAVE LEAD AND ZINC ground in Oil, put up in 25 and 25 lb Cans, made of extra strength, and with bales suitable for a Paint Pot, at 2 and 3 per cent advance of price for 25 lb kegs.

I am also buying and making contracts for GINSENG ROOT at the highest market price.

33 East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN.
je14

10 TONS PUTTY "BLADDERS."
3 TONS RED LEAD, ENG.
1 TON LITHARGE.
20 CASKS ROCHELLE OCHRE.
2 CASKS ENG. RED OCHRE INK.
5 CASKS PRUSSIAN BLUE.

5 CASES ULTRAMARINE BLUE,
50 BBLS ASSORTED LAMP BLACK,
75 BBLS ENGLISH WHITING,
50 BBLS WHITE CHALK,
25 BBLS VEN. RED, ENGLISH,
5 BBLS PATENT DRYER.

10 Cases Amer. Vermillion,
5 Bags Eng. Vermillion,
1 Bag Trieste Vermillion,
2 Cases Chinese Vermillion,
25 Cases Chrome Green,
50 Cases Paris Green.

BOSWORTH & SONS,
je13 Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.

Clothing.

CITY CASH STORE.

Clothing at Wholesale and Retail.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

Tailors' Trimmings at very low prices for Cash.

JAMES A. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
193 East Water St., Martin's Block
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
ap15 1d1dly

CHARLES F. MILLER,

MANUFACTURER OF INVISIBLE

WIGS, TOUPEES,

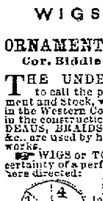
AND

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKS, &c,

Cor. Biddle and East Water Sts., MIL.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to call the public attention to his Establishment and stock, which will be found superior to any in the Western Country. At the great improvements in the construction of WIGS, HEAD-DRESSES, BANDEAUS, BRAIDS, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKS, &c., are used by him, particularly by his ventilating WORK.

WIGS or TOUPEES made to order, with the certainty of a perfect fit by taking the measure as here directed:



No 1—Round the head.
No. 2—From temple to temple, below the crown.
No. 3—The hair on the forehead to the poll of the head.
No. 4—Face, ear, Address,

CHAS. F. MILLER,
Corner E. Water and Biddle Sts., Mil.

my18 3 5 7 2y

Fresh Fruits all the Year Round!

MAY BE EASILY SECURED BY USING *ARTHUR'S AIR-TIGHT FRUIT JARS!* only depot for Wisconsin at

BLAIR & PERSONS',
195 East Water st., Milwaukee.

☞ Prices reduced to suit the times.
☞ Send your orders early. je13

City Land Office and Auction Room.

ANY ONE HAVING FROM TEN TO thirty acres of Land in the city limits, they will sell very cheap for cash; prefer it in the neighborhood of the Sixth and Ninth Wards; call at my office.

CALEB WALL.

Kedzie's Rain Water Filters.

BLAIR & PERSONS ARE THIS DAY in receipt of a lot of the above celebrated Filters, which are for sale at low prices. my3

Co-Partnership Notices.

Notice of Copartnership.

EDWIN TOWNSEND AND CHARLES SCHLEY, having this day entered into copartnership, under the name and firm of

TOWNSEND & SCHLEY,

in the Real Estate, Money and General Agency Business, will give particular attention to buying and selling of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, the buying and selling of Bonds and Mortgages, of City and County orders, the payment of Taxes, and the renting of Houses and Stores. Will also collect Claims and Credits, examine Titles to property, and will attend promptly to all matters appertaining to a General Agency Business

☞ Office—Wisconsin street, opposite Young's Block. my22 3d3w

POWDER AND SHOT.

A. H. GARDNER & CO.,

NO. 17 WISCONSIN STREET,

Wholesale dealers in all kinds of

SPORTING AND BLASTING POWDER,

SHOT, LEAD, PERCUSSION CAPS, AND

BUFFALO ROBES.

The highest price in cash paid for Shipping Furs.

AGENTS FOR WISCONSIN SHOT CO

☞ Powder sent in Fire Proof Magazines,—delivered at our store, to vessel, or shipped free of expense.

A. H. GARDNER. [aug16 6 4 4d1y] M. S. DODGE.

Dry Goods.

NEW AND CHOICE

SPRING GOODS

J. L. DAVIS,

178 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

Has Opened one of the

LARGEST STOCKS

—OF—

NEW SPRING GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET. consisting in part of

NEW STYLES SPRING DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, EVENING SILKS, BLACK SILKS, SILK ROBES, IN 5 AND 7 FLOUNCES, ORGANDIES & JACONETS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY & GLOVES, CLOTH, CASSIMERES & SUMMER STUFFS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, MAGLANS, &c., &c., &

Together with a large Stock of

Housekeeping & Domestic Goods

WE have also added to our Immense Stock, a *Department exclusively for*

LINEN GOODS!!

Your attention is *especially* called to this *Branch* of our *Stock*, as we shall keep the *largest and best selected* stock of Linen Goods of every description, ever kept in the city, and *sell* them *cheap*

OUR THIRD FLOOR is *used exclusively* for the *manufacturing* of

Cloaks, Raglans, Mantillas, &c., &c.

We shall keep on hand a very large stock of the latest styles. ☞ Raglans, Mantillas, &c., made to order.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, We are prepared to exhibit one of the largest and best selected stocks of

CARPETS, RUGS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.,

Ever offered in the West. We have the *latest* and *newest* patterns and styles of Old English, Brussels, Wilton, Tapestry, Higdon (the best Carpet made) Three-Ply's, Ingrains, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c., &c. Persons in want of Carpets, will save money by examining our stock before purchasing.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Is full of all kinds of

Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, &c.,

Which will be sold *cheap* for *cash* and *cash only*.

J. L. DAVIS,
dec16 3 2 1d1y 178 East Water st., Milwaukee.

264 MAIN STREET 264

L. BLAKE

Has just received a lot of

New Bonnets, New Ribbons,

NEW PARASOLS,

New Embroidered Collars and Setts.

A FRESH LOT OF ALEXANDRE'S Kid Gloves, Double & Sherwood's Skirts, Corsets, British Cotton Hose, Leather Belts, &c., &c.

je9

Sewing Machines.

FINKLE & LYON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

Celebrated Family and Manufacturers

SEWING MACHINES.

THESE MACHINES ARE FIRST CLASS and make the well known SHUTTLE, or LOCK STITCH, which for economy, durability and beauty far surpasses all other kinds of Stitch.

The proprietors warrant their machines to do more work and give better satisfaction to the purchaser, than any other Sewing Machine in the market, and to sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, or hard leather, with the same running at highest speed, without stopping or changing tension, making the seam elastic, alike on both sides and drop proof against ripping. It is also the only machine that will do this and is the best for family use.

Family Machines from $50 to 125.

All of these machines, Family, Manufacturers and Larger, are built upon the same principle, and free from all WIRE SPRINGS, LEATHER, OR RUBBER PADS which cause so much annoyance in other machines. For manufacturing purposes this machine has no rival; for Tailors, Harness Makers, and for sewing in which wishes a reliable machine, and one that is always ready for any kind of work, and all kinds of Sewing with Cotton, Linen and SILK WE DEFY THE WORLD

Manufacturing Machines from $85 to 125.

☞ All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machines in market, or *money refunded*.

☞ Constantly on hand—all kinds of Sewing Machine findings.

CALL AND EXAMINE before Purchasing.

☞ OFFICE 203 Main st., opposite Young's Block, First Square North of the Newhall House, Milwaukee.

B. MACKAY, Agent.

☞ *COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.* je8 7 3d1w3m

SINGER'S GENUINE

Sewing Machines.

THESE MACHINES SEW FROM TWO Spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for one cent an hour.

A new Shuttle Machine for manufacturing purposes for sale.

Office of Exhibition and Sale, 495 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ 10 Sewing Machines, Milwaukee.

jy16 6 5 1d2w J. A. FRENCH, Agent.

Alcohol, Oils, &c.

OILS!!

Camphene, Camphene!!

BURNING FLUID.

ALCOHOL,

VARNISHES!

At Wholesale.

Also, a complete assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BOTH ROUND AND FLAT WICK

At as Low prices as can be obtained in Eastern markets.

Patton & Williams,
Oil & Com. Merchants,
No. 1 Rees' Block, West Water St.
mar8 3 3 d1y

WISCONSIN OIL COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE and Retail,

2,000 GALS. WINTER SPERM OIL.
3,000 " " MERMAID OIL.
4,000 " " BLEACHED WHALE OIL.

Burning Fluid, Camphene and Alcohol.

Improved Engine and Signal Oil for Railroads and Steamers.

☞ Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention.

☞ Address WISCONSIN OIL CO., 228 Spring St., or Opposite the American House.

Milwaukee, Wis.
an14 5 6 1d1y

B. F. COMSTOCK,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lard Oil and Stearine Candles,

338 THIRD STREET,

MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN.
ap15 5 4 1d1y

COTTON SEINE TW

Special Notices.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice. je15d1l9dw&tw1y

Bryant's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Tasteless as the honeyed dew,
Painless in its action, too:
Harmless as the cooing dove,
Throw on me their beams of love;
Chubby, alabaster arms,
Bind me with their holy charms;
And against my cheek be laid,
Golden crown and silken braid.

I am haunted. Low and sweet
Music made in fairy feet,
Borne upon the hallowed air,
Very oft methinks, I hear,
Holding out their finger tips;
Open pouting, coral lips,
Breathing wistfully and softly:
"Brother, dear, I wait for thee!"

I am haunted. Who'd not be?
With the little forms I see,
Moving slowly here and there
In the twilight's dewy air,
Sweeter than the singing birds
Rippling forth their tuneful words—
Binding me with links of love
To that home of God above.
—*New York Mercury.*

From Colborn's New Monthly Magazine.

THE FATAL CHAIN.

FROM THE SWEDISH OF UNCLE ADAM.

[CONTINUED.]

The chain was more costly than I had imagined, and I was pleased at the idea of Julia wearing it when Caldero visited us. I instantly wrote a note to Julia, in which, without mentioning any thing about her mother, I told her of Caldero's and my bet, and begged her for a lock of her hair, in case against my expectation, I should lose the next game. I sent a servant to my house with this note and the chain for my wife, after which we again returned to the chess table. Now Caldero became more cautious; I, on the contrary, was seized by a secret anxiety and uneasiness which I could not explain. I did not perceive the false moves I was too evidently making. Don Caldero drew my attention to my carelessness, and more than once made me take back my move; all was in vain, I was as though bewitched, and could no longer calculate my position. At length the servant returned, bringing a small note from Julia. She jested at the taste of our Spanish friend, yet sent the lock of hair, at the same time entreating me not again, not even for a more costly ornament than the chain, to stake the ringlets of my wife. I showed Caldero the note; he read it and seemed to turn pale.

"Her handwriting resembles her mother's," he said, and laid the note upon the table. "Let us continue."

We played on, but I soon found myself completed surrounded by his men; my strange uneasiness increased at each moment; I felt as though a drawn sword were suspended by a hair over my head; the candles seemed to turn blue; the white tops of my kings appeared to assume a pale milk-white color, whereas the dark red of Caldero's men glowed like fiery coals, radiant with some inward light.

"Checkmated," he said in a low tone.—"Checkmated, Count," he repeated, louder; but I sat immovable, staring fixedly at the chessmen. I experienced a horrible sensation, as though an evil spirit was standing behind me, with his burning hot hand upon my head; nevertheless I was shivering—a death-like coldness had crept over my whole body, and yet—— At length I ventured to glance at Don Caldero; his gloomy countenance was more pale than usual; he looked like a corpse, and his dark hollow eyes were intently fixed upon me. "This is the twelfth of August," he murmured, as if to himself.

"Reconciliation with the dead. Count give me the lock of hair."

I handed it to him, and then raising from my seat as one intoxicated, I staggered out of the house. I was conscious of nothing that was going on; but Caldero followed me.

"Forgive me, Count, my strange behavior; but it was exactly twenty years this day since Maria and I shared the consecrated wafer. I have kept my oath. Good night. Do not forget your friend."

I hastened home. Never in my life had I so distinctly heard a voice of warning in the inmost depths of my soul.

"Haste! haste! haste!" cried the voice, and I flew rather than walked.

"Is Julia up still?" I asked of the servant who let me in.

"The Countess?" he inquired.

"Yes, yes; the Countess!"

"The Countess must be still up; she dismissed her maid but a few minutes ago."

I ran to my wife's room. Julia was sitting in an arm chair before her toilette table, but quite calmly, as though she had not heard my hasty steps.

"God be praised that my foreboding of evil has not proved true," I exclaimed.

No answer.

"Julia," I cried in an agony of anxiety, "Julia, do you not hear me?"

Still the same silence. She sat immovable before the mirror, and her lovely features were reflected in the glass; the trinket which I had won was around her neck, and a gentle expression was in her tender black eyes.

"Julia! Julia!" I cried, seizing her hand. It was cold, but not rigid. God! my God! She was dead! I know not what further happened, but a fortnight later I was with you, Herr Pastor, to place the remains of my Julia in my family vault.

The Count had risen, and strode up and down the room in great agitation. The clock struck eleven.

"Art thou there, Julia," he cried, while his eyes roved wildly around. "Come in! come in!" He opened the door leading to the adjoining room, and called out to the darkness: "Julia, I am here! here is thy husband!" A cold draught of air alone was wafted into the room, and a slight rustling noise was discernible. "She passes on!" said the Count. He slammed the door and sunk into an arm chair. "She will not come to me! My God! my God! let me go to her!"

The Count sat for a while in deep thought; at length he sprang up, gazed at me with his eyes beaming with joy, and exclaimed:

"Pastor Z., it is glorious to hope."

When I left him, I actually found myself trembling, and I was right glad the servant lighted me along the deserted apartments, so powerful is the effect of the imagination when excited.

I continued to visit the Count from time to time. His grief had, I fancied, calmed down, but his health was beginning to suffer, imperceptibly to himself, perhaps, but not so to those who saw him now and then. I remarked that he was gradually becoming more strange; he often laughed at things that were not at all ludicrous; nevertheless, was always the same amiable man I had ever known him, and his judgment was clear on every subject except when the mystic world was touched upon; then his thoughts used to wander, and Julia, his beloved Julia, was always the pivot round which his ideas turned.

In the middle of the winter, I suddenly received a message, to the effect that I was wanted at the castle immediately. The messenger could not tell the reason why I had been summoned, but said the Count's valet had ordered him to saddle a horse and to ride as fast as he could to me. I suspected some misfortune, so I set off instantly.

When I entered the Count's room he was seated at a table.

"Ah! is it you, Pastor Z.?" he said, when he perceived me. "Have you come to preach peace to my soul? Begin, sir, it will be amusing to listen—ha; ha, ha! to hope in God! God! what is that? No, pastor, now I am wise—I believe in nothing, not even in myself, nor in you, priest, you black-skinned sing! You are one of those who wind themselves round mankind, and lie with a double tongue! Speak on, sir!"

His flashing eyes and uplifted arm, which threatened to strike, caused me to start back; he was evidently deranged. His pale lips trembled with rage, and his black hair hung in disorder about his brow, from which drops of perspiration rolled down his cheeks. I perceived that here I could be of no use; I therefore went to the bell to summon the servant. He made his appearance, pale, and with eyes red from weeping.

"Look!" cried the Count, will ily laughing—"only look, Pastor Z! The lion long night he has been borrowing from the fountain of tears, and talking no end of nonsense, merely because I told the fool the simple fact that neither he nor I possessed a soul, and that there is no such thing as right or wrong. Well? how comical you look—ha, ha, ha! You and my man yonder, look like a couple of frightened sheep.... You may rely on what I say; he would have come if it had been in his power; but all is over; he can not come.

Yes, look yonder, stare at yon heaven: it is air, mere air, nothing but empty air. Do you understand? The earth is a solid lump, upon which cabbages, long-tailed monkeys, men and other plants grow; and above is heaven, that is to say, sensibly speaking, air, atmosphere. Well? Are you not capable of comprehending this? it is as clear as the day. Just listen," he continued: "mankind is a sort of animal of prey, which even when tamed, do not lose their natural propensities; they are worse than beasts of prey, for even the tiger loves its mate and its young; but look, man murders them—murders, do you hear?"

He hid his face in his hands, and wept aloud.

"I do not know what the letter could have contained," whispered the servant.

"The Count received it yesterday evening; he seemed overjoyed when he beheld the hand-writing, and before I left the room; when I returned, however, he was just as you see him. The poor Count!" he continued; "he was such an excellent master!"

The Count sprang to his feet as if he had been terrified by something. "Ho!" he cried, and his wild eyes wandered round the room. "So much blood, so much poison were flowing over the earth; then a serpent stretched out its scaly head from the bottomless pit and seized the white dove. She fluttered her wings, the poor little thing, but first one part of her and then the other was crushed in the serpent's throat. It was her mother who devoured her: it was horrible! Look yonder—look Herr Pastor! A thick darkness overspread the earth; not a single ray of hope could penetrate through the bloody vapor to her! Nay, good pastor, it was merely a freak of fancy, but at the same a picture of the truth. Her mother and her husband murdered her. Do you now understand?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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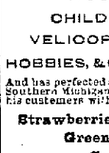

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

MILLERS' AND GROCERS' BAGS, made as I printed to order, with beautiful and appropriate brands; New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use; bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Seed, &c., &c.

Bags of every description at all times on hand, and will be sold with fidelity and despatch.

July 24z58dawly

Medical.

THE ONLY ARTICLE

Unrivalled in Market,

WITH IMMENSE

HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND.

THE REASON WHY, IS THAT BY Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, (where the glands are destroyed, fluids and heat from the scalp, quiets nervous tones in the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful* and it used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fail or be gray; then readers, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1858.

MESSRS. O. J. WOOD & CO.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudice which, in common with a great many persons, I had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad that I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be in a like case, but who having my prejudices without my reasons for getting it aside, are unwilling to try such remedies, I will tell them to try it further proof, and the best proof being peculiar demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such persons as may call on me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing establishment every day.

My hair now is its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier an thicker and much more healthy looking.

I am, Yours Respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS.

Cor. Columbus and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and find that I have the head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies now known to me, effectual. I believe it the most speedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head is most lost its covering, was first to be used, but only half pint but the loss of hair is restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the rest is fast following. It is useless to have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I could sell more of your article.

Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.

No. 464 Vine Street.

The Restorative is put up in the following sizes, viz: Large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twice per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, or per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great Hair Dye Wire Railing Establ

TELEGRAPH

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, July 10—3 P. M.

The New Mexican mail arrived yesterday, making schedule time. The mail that arrived there before this one left, went through in fourteen days.

The road may now be considered open, and mails will run through on time. Mails sent this way arrive some ten days sooner than by the overland route.

A fine rain had fallen in New Mexico since the last mail, and crops are reviving.

The mountains around Santa Fe have been on fire for three weeks, which was only extinguished by the heavy rain.

The remains of two men who perished in the fire were brought in, and two more are missing, and supposed to be burned to death.

The news from the copper mines of the discovery of gold, is creating great excitement.

Two Electoral Tickets in New Jersey.

NEWARK, July 10—3 P. M.

A Douglas club was formed here last night. The attendance was large. Resolutions were offered, endorsing the action of the State Committee for a Union Electoral Ticket, which, after a long and exciting discussion, were lost by a vote of four ayes to fifty nays. The meeting adjourned at a late hour. The Douglas men resolved on no compromise or fusion, and there will probably be two Electoral tickets.

Proposals for the Pacific Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 10—3 P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury has invited proposals, till the 10th of September, for the use, by the Government, of the line or lines, of magnetic telegraph from the west lines of Missouri to San Francisco, under the recent act of Congress, the lowest offer to be accepted, and guarantee given for the performance of the service.

The Prince of Wales Invited to Boston.

BOSTON, July 10—3 P. M.

The Board of Aldermen have authorized Mayor Lincoln to invite the Prince of Wales to visit Boston.

Dr. Wm. Langshan, of East Cambridge, joined the Arctic schooner United States last night, as surgeon and naturalist to the expedition. The schooner remains below waiting for him.

Destructive Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10—3 P. M.

A block of twenty-one houses of four stories each, in the Fourth District was burned on Saturday. Loss about $60,000.

Arrival of a Cargo of Slaves.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10—3 P. M.

The steamer Clothilde, with 124 Africans on board, arrived in Mobile Bay, yesterday. A steamboat immediately took the negroes up the river.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

HALIFAX, July 10—9 P. M,

The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, Capt Stone, from Liverpool 30th, via Queenstown July 1st, has arrived at this port, en route for Boston.

The Royal Mail steamship Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st.

Garibaldi continued his preparation for a new government.

The agitation at Naples had increased.

Most inflammatory proclamations had been issued by the central circulating committee, calling on the people to rise.

The French ambassador had been seriously maltreated in the streets of Naples. It was supposed by the anti-reform party. He was beaten senseless.

The commissariat of the twelve districts of Naples were simultaneously attacked and pillaged on the 28th. The archives were burnt and the agents murdered.

Naples was proclsimed in a state of siege and street assemblage prohibited.

The government has yielded to the energetic demands of the American and Sardinian ministers, and ordered the release of the two captured vessels, their crews and passengers.

The American sloop-of-war Iroquois went to Naples specially to assist the American minister in his representations.

It is confirmed that the King of Naples had granted a new liberal Constitution, on the terms already published.

The tri-colored flag had been formally inaugurated on the public buildings, palaces and war vessels, and saluted by foreign ships-of-war.

The new Neapolitan Cabinet had been completed. Commander Spinilis is President of the Council; Commander Maeltro is Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gen. Manna, Minister of Finance; and Marshal Lestuaci, Minister of War.

The Neapolitan government cotinued its preparations for hostilities.

The proclamation of reference not appearing to give satisfaction, England and Austria have assented to the proposed conference in the Swiss question. The latter protests against the admission of Sardinia.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The proceedings of Parliament are unimportant.

Notice had been given of a question in the Commons which would bring to a direct issue the question of privilege raised by the House of Lords, in rejecting the bill abolishing the paper duty. The report of the Committee on this subject is published. It merely, as already reported, quotes the precedents and makes no recommendations.

FRANCE.—The rumors of a contemplated French loan of £20,000,000, are officially contradicted.

The prohibition against the publication of Episcopal pastorals in the French Press has been withdrawn.

The Bourse was very dull. Rentes closed at 68f 55c.

SPAIN.—It is asserted that conformatory with legal advice, Count Montalambert and Don Fernando have cancelled the renunciation of their pretensions to the Spanish throne, signed by them when prisoners at Tortosa.

ROME.—It was reported that the Papal government was about to grant reform.

There were frequent riots between the soldiers and citizens at Perugia.

SARDINIA.—The Sardinian chambers of deputies had voted new loans by 215 against 3.

AUSTRIA.—A convention had been signed between Austria, England, and the Porte for a submarine telegraph between Roguoa and Alexandria.

RUSSIA.—It was believed that the new Russian loan on London would prove a failure. The appropriations were light, and the list would close on the 30th ult.

BRAZIL.—The Brazil mails of the commencement of June had reached Lisbon. Coffee at Rio 65.60a66.50 reis for good; first stock, 65,000 bags; exports to the U. S. since last mail, 16,000 bags.

Flora Temple again Victorious !!

PHILADELPHIA, July 10—9 P. M.

There was an exciting race on the Suffolk Park Course this P. M. The two mile trot between Flora Temple and Patchen was decided in favor of Flora Temple after two heats! The first heat was won by Patchen in 4m. 51 1 2s. A false start commenced the second heat. The horses continued around the track, amid the shouts of the excited multitude. The third heat was won by Flora in 5 min. 1 sec.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, July 10—9 P. M.

Mrs. Schoonmaker, whose murder was so nearly accomplished, is still alive, and may recover, probably with the loss of her reason.

Extraordinary Kidnapping Case at Jersey—The Missing Man at Home.

From the N. Y. World, 3

Yesterday morning Recorder Tilden, of Jersey City, received a letter from Mr. Bunn, whose sudden disappearance a short time since caused considerable apprehension as to his safety. He is now at home at Rathboneville, quite ill from rough usage and exposure. He states in substance that he left home on the 11th of June last with about $1,600 on his person, intending to transact business on the line of the Erie Railroad; also at New York and Newark. He states that immediately after taking dinner at Turner's Hotel, Oswego, he felt very unwell, and was conscious of nothing more until he recollects of being struck on the head because he would not get into a small boat.

How long he remained unconscious at that time he does not know, but when he recovered he found himself out at sea in a small coasting schooner, robbed of everything except his watch, which he carried in such a manner that easily escaped detection. The vessel was an old foretopsail schooner, painted black. Mr. Bunn thinks that there was a large patch on the foretopsail. The captain was a middling-sized man; thinks he would know him.

When Mr. Bunn would ask any question in relation to his whereabouts, the only question he would receive is, "Your fare is paid, sir." The crew consisted of six or seven men, with whom he was allowed no conversation whatever. After being at sea six days they neared the land, and he ascertained that they were on the coast of Florida.

He was put ashore in a small boat, after promising not to speak to one of the hands in the boat. Fortunately he reached a planter's house before night, where he was kindly cared for, and after he had sufficiently recovered, furnished funds, with which he returned home. From the state of his system, Mr. Bunn thinks that he was drugged at the hotel where he took supper, at Oswego. He does not think the hands on board the schooner knew anything about the transaction on shore, nor, in fact, anything regarding him, except as a passenger. He will visit Jersey City as soon as his health is recovered.

NAMES OF THE PERSONS DROWNED IN LAKE CALHOUN.—The names of the six persons drowned in Lake Calhoun on the 5th, are H. M. Nichols, Mrs. Nichols, Henry Nichols, their son, aged 12 years, Mr. Cleveland and his two daughters—E. A. between 12 and 13, and Ella C. Cleveland, aged 11 years. Mr. Cleveland was a brother-in-law to Mr. Nichols and was on a visit from the East. Mrs. Cleveland was in delicate health, and at the time of the accident sat on the bank of the Lake, holding in her lap a young child of Mr. Nichols. After Mrs. Nichols had been carried beyond her depth, her hooped skirt buoyed her up and she called Mrs. Cleveland to come to aid her. Mrs C. hastened to do so, but the little child became frightened and screamed so, that she turned back, and immediately after, Mrs. Nichols sank to rise no more.

Soon after the accident two brave fellows, hearing the screams of the party, hastened to their aid, and did everything they could to rescue them, but without avail. The bodies of the whole party drowned were placed in coffins, and the funeral was attended from the residence of the late eloquent and beloved Pastor. Minneapolis never witnessed so sad and gloomy an appearance as on the day when the remains of this once happy family were conveyed to the grave. A more heart-rending calamity never occurred in this State—*St. Paul Daily Times, July 8th.*

Sheriff's Sales, &c.

2315.] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Charles T. Bradley and William H. Mitchell, against Garret Fitzgerald, Michael Murphy, John J. Orton, Timothy Foster, Clement Bank, John Dubleman, Timothy Doru, Edward O. Neil, Catharine Fitzgerald, administrator of Garret M. Fitzgerald, deceased, Mary Fitzgerald, Ellen F. Fitzgerald, Maurice H. Fitzgerald, Thomas F. Fitzgerald and Elizabeth Fitzgerald, infant heirs of Garret M. Fitzgerald, and James O'Brien.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO A judgment rendered in said Court in the above entitled action, dated April 21, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on saturday the 28th day of July, 1860, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to wit:

Lot numbered eight (8), in block number thirty-five (35), in Kilbourn's Addition to Milwaukee, also lots numbered forty-five (45); lot numbered twelve (12), in block numb red forty-five (45); lot numbered two (2) in block number forty-one (41); lot number three (3), in block number forty-one (41); lot number eight (8), in block number forty-two (42), the same being in the Third Ward of the City of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, April 26, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY, Sheriff
WELLS & BRIGHAM, Pl'ffs Attys. Mil. Co., Wis.
ap28d10cow3m

2316] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Jonathan Taylor, plaintiff, against Charles B. Jenkins and Sally Jenkins, his wife, George W Peckham, John L. Hathaway, Courtesy O. Belden, Joseph Latham, Henry Crawford, The Bank of Milwaukee, Nathan Perales, William H. Lindwurdt, T. W. Mayhew, P. L. Mayhew, and T. Mayhew, Samuel Marshal, Charles F. Ilsley, J. Lawrence Sill, the State Bank of Wisconsin, The Juneau Bank, Byron Kilbourn, William L. Banning, Oliver Ames, Gates Ames, Oliver Ames Jr. Sons, Ledyard The Marine Bank, and Edwin Upson.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO A judgment rendered in said Court, in the above entitled action, dated April 17th, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1860, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to-wit:

Lots numbers seven, twenty-one, twenty-two (21, 22) situated on the Canal in the Sixth Ward of the City of Milwaukee, being parts of lots number two and three (2 & 3), of section number twenty-one (21), in township number seven (7) north and range number twenty-two east.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, April 26, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY, Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.
EMMONS, VAN DYKE & HAMILTON, Plaintiff's Attys. ap24d30eow2m

2.02] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

The Marine Bank, against Jacob A. Hoover.

Execution.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED from said Court in the above entitled action to me directed and delivered against the personal and real property of the above named defendant, Jacob A. Hoover, I have seized and levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to the following described property on the 21st day of July, 1859, or which he had on that day acquired therein, lying and being in the City of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, to-wit: All the west half of lot number sixteen in the Ninth Ward, of the City of Milwaukee, and described as follows, to-wit: All that part of the west half of the west half of that part of the south west quarter of section 10, town 7, range 21, described as follows: Beginning at the north east corner of said quarter section and running thence south 25-26 chains thence west in the centre of the highway and running West from the City of Milwaukee to Janesville through said quarter section called the Madison road 31-69 chains, thence north 25-26 chains to the quarter section line, thence east along said quarter section line to place of beginning, which lies south of Lisbon Plank Road, excepting 2 acres in the south west corner conveyed by Henry Smith and wife, September 5th, 1849, said piece of land supposed to contain fourteen acres more or less. Also, lots 4, 5 and 7, and an undivided 1/2 of lot 8 in block 36, in the Second Ward of the City of Milwaukee; also lot 5, in block 79, in the Fourth Ward of said City of Milwaukee, being one of the undivided interests of the said defendant, Jacob A. Hoover, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 28th day of July 1860, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, to satisfy the execution together with the expenses of sale.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, June 15th, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY, Sheriff
BUTLER, BUTTRICK & COTTRILL, Pl'ff's Atty's. Mil. Co., Wis.
je16d20w6w

2097. [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Luke F. Hayden against Walter S. Babcock and Stephen V. Babcock,

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO A judgment rendered in said Court in the above entitled action, dated May 12th, 1859, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 28th day of August, 1860, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to-wit:

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at a point six hundred and sixty (660) feet south and three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet west of the north-east corner of the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section number fifteen (15), township number six (6) north range number twenty-two (22) east, running thence west fourteen hundred and forty-two (1442) links to the centre of the County road known as the Thompson Road, thence along the centre of said road south twenty and one-half degrees (20 1-2°) east, six hundred and twenty-one (621) feet, thence east forty-nine degrees and forty-five minutes (49m 45°) north thirteen hundred and eleven feet, to the place of beginning and containing nine and thirty-four hundredth acres.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, May 25, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY, Sheriff, Mil. Co., Wis.
L. WYMAN, Pl'ff's Att'y's ap24d30eow3m

3086] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

John F. Bassen, against Michael Muhlschuster, Maria Muhlschuster, Joseph Vanderbeck, Ferdinand Sauer, William Tetter, Joseph Carney, Hiram Mabbett, Joseph Mabbett, Charles G. Breed, Joseph Steyer, Ehrezen Engel, Valentine Hoffman, John Eddy, and David Wilber.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO A judgment rendered in said Court, in the above entitled action, dated May 28, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1860, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to-wit:

All those pieces or parcels of land described as follows, to-wit: lot thirteen (13), in block nine hundred and forty-five (945), in the Second Ward, in the City and County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin; also, a part of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-four, (24), in township numbered seven (7), north of range twenty-one (21), east, commencing at a point 8 links east of the east line of the said section twelve chains and fifty links east from the quarter section post, thence running south two chains and eighty-six links, thence east one chain seventy 2/3 links, thence north two chains and eighty-six links, thence west one chain seventy 2/3 links to the place of beginning, containing forty-nine acres, together with the right of way through the land reserved in the deed of September 4, A. D. 1857 by Michael Muhlschuster and Maria Muhlschuster, in a direct line to the highway leading. Also, a part of the west half of the north-east quarter of section number twenty-four (24), of township number seven (7), north of range number twenty-one (21) east, bounded as follows: commencing at a point being one chain and 83 links west of 1/4 section corner on the north side of the north-east quarter section twenty-four, town seven, range twenty-one, running thence west 2 chains 87 links, thence south two chains and fifty links, thence east one chain and fifty links, thence south forty links, thence east six chains and sixty-seven links, thence north two chains and twenty links to the place of beginning, containing one 56-100 acres of land, all lying and being in the County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin.

Dated, Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, June 13, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY, Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.
Je13d3w6owsm

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE VARIETY of Children's Wagons, Sabs and Gigs, which we will sell to the Trade, or at retail, as unusually low prices.
my7 BLAIR & PERSONS.

City Land Office & Auction Room.

TWO ACRES AND BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, with handsome garden, to be sold very cheap, or will exchange the same for a farm
CALEB WALL.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY P. M., July 10th, 1860.

Contrary to the indications of financial matters last week, Eastern Exchange has declined ¼ @ ⅜ cent, selling now at 1¼ premium. The abundant supply at Chicago doubtless brought about this satisfactory result. Money is plenty enough for all commercial purposes, as it will probably continue to be at least until the Fall business brings the accumulations of capital into active employment.

CHICAGO MONEY MARKET.—The *Times* of this morning, says:

Eastern Exchange is weak at 1¼ @ ⅜ cent premium at the banks and 1 @ cent on the street. Currency is in fair demand with a good supply. Gold dull at 1¼ @ ⅜ cent premium. Time bills on the East are in good supply, but readily discount d at the banks at current rates.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—We have the following stock quotations by telegraph from New York today:

First Board—G & C 66⅝; I C scrip 65⅜; C & R I 72¾; C R & Q 70¾; M S 103½; do pref 80¾; M & M 6; C & T 82¾; Reading 42¾; Hudson 49⅝; Harlem 12¾; do pref'd 39¾; M C 56; N Y C 86¾; P M Co 94¾; D & H 96⅞; Erie 30¾; do 1st bds 101; do 2d extended 95¾; do 4th 75; N Y C Ts 101⅜; U S 6s 65¾; Mo 6s 91¾; Tenn 6s 86¾; Va 6s 91¾; N Car. No 6s 91¾; Cal 7s 89¾; I C bds 91¾.

Second board—Stocks less active and rather lower C & T 82¾; T & C 66⅞; I C scrip 65⅜; Pan 141¾; M S pref 85¾; M C 56; C R & Q 70¾; Reading 42¾; Harlem pref 39¾; Erie 30¾; N Y Cent'l, Pac Mail 94¾; Va 6s 91¾; Tenn 6s 90.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY P. M., July 10th, 1860.

The principal receipts and shipments to-day are embraced in the following statement:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

By Rail.		*By Lake.*	
Flour, bbls	369	Mdz, pkgs	81
Eggs, bbls	9	Sugar, bbls	107
Wheat, bus	4,900	do bbls	5
Oats, bus	615	Oil, bbls	10
Corn, bus	295	Salt, bbls	500
Barley, bus	520	Fruit, pkgs	40
Rye, bus	70	Liquor, pkgs	12
Wool, lbs	18,377	Wire, bdls	60
Hides, No	22	Coal, tons	300
Butter, lbs	2,040	Lumber, ft	472,000
Rags, lbs	591	Shingles, No	70,000
Sheep, No	98	Lath, do	20,000
		R R Ties, No	9,000

EXPORTS BY LAKE.

Flour, bbls	15	Wheat, bus	19,200
Whisky, do	14	Grass Seed, bus	32
Hams, pieces	45	Wool, bales	96
do bbls	7	Brooms, doz	12
Eggs, bbls	10	Mdz, tons	5

The New York market for wheat was dull to-day, with a declining tendency. Milwaukee Club sold at $1,28@1,29. Flour was also heavy, common to good Extra Western bringing $5,40@5,60.

Our wheat market was steady, and No. 1 spring sold at $1,09@1,09½ delivered, and $1,10@1,11 on board. There was a fair demand for Extra Club at $1,12½@1,13. The business done was trifling, owing to smallness of receipts.

There was nothing of any account done in flour. Offers were not outside of $4,30@5 for fair to choice country Extra. No change in other articles.

The schooner *Omar Pacha* was chartered at 4½c for wheat to Port Colbourne, and the *Fred Hill* at 5c to the same port.

The steamer *Arabia* is telegraphed this evening with Liverpool dates to the 30th. The weather had been unsettled and unfavorable for the crops. Wheat was firm at full prices. Flour declined 6d. Corn was also lower.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT ST. LOUIS last week and since January 1st, as compared with the receipts for the corresponding period in 1859, will be seen by the following statement from the *Merchants' Exchange Reporter:*

BY RIVER.	Past week.	To date.	Same 1859.
Flour, bbls	2501	104321	87340
Wheat, bus	12429	1519075	1152201
Oats, bus	24550	720090	483850
Corn, bus	79714	2313090	970598
Barley, sks	206	39036	19944
Rye, sks	188	18736	10626
BY RAILROAD.	Past week.	To date.	June 30, '59
Flour, bbls	922	56402	65305
Wheat, sks	186	88944	142169
Oats, sks	51	65775	9785
Corn, sks	2323	285943	70993
Barley, sks	7	21331	16720
Rye, sks		1954	

A comparison of the receipts of wheat at St. Louis for the last three years, commencing with the 1st of July in each year, the date when the new crop begins arriving there, gives the following result:

	1857-8.	1858-9.	1859-60.
July	10655	168218	67712
August	121801	178247	181416
September	121108	197655	212945
October	69750	156843	255381
November	112924	207719	188239
December	143077	72041	22101
January	47528	52803	21147
February	31052	15788	61795
March	126091	99347	136373
April	150492	82033	197179
May	147822	130740	213515
June	149274	129174	192659
	1297535	1334490	1698387
By Rail	278022	327029	191230
	1575557	1711968	1889617

RECEIPTS AT DETROIT.—The following table shows the receipts of produce at Detroit last week, and since January 1st, including the through shipments by the Michigan Central and D. & M. Railways:

	Past week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls	3068	104905
Wheat, bus	8792	234241
Corn, bus	1978	58534
Oats, bus	688	40175
Wool, lbs	525401	1551218
Butter, lbs	52407	1221021
Hogs, lbs	985	27198

BALTIMORE MARKET.—At Baltimore on Saturday flour was steady, with sales of 1,500 bbls at $5,37@5,50 for superfine—the latter for choice brands. Provisions were very firm, but there was not much done. Among the sales were 130 tierces hams at 11¾@12½; 75 hhds bacon shoulders and sides at 9½c for the former, and 11½@11¾c for the latter. Mess pork was held at $19,25@19,50, and barrel lard at 12½@13c. Sales of 150 hhds Porto Rico sugar at 7¾. Nothing done in coffee; stock 5,500 bags. Whiskey 20½ for Ohio.

CHICAGO MARKET, JULY 9TH.—Receipts of the articles named, at Chicago, yesterday, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	425
Wheat, bus	6,128
Corn, bus	98,241
Oats, bus	8,858

The Press & Tribune says in reference to the market:

The Corn market to-day was dull and heavy, and we note a further decline of 1@1½¢ in buyers offering quiet. Receipts, 98,241 bushels. Sales of No. 2 Canal afloat: 45@46c for No. 1 in store; 43¾@44¾c for No. 2; and 42c for Rejected—the closing sales being at 46@44½c for No. 1. The receipts of Corn to-day were 98,241 bus. and the shipments 119,360 bus. The estimate stock in store is 1,858,863 bus. One of the apparent causes of the decline in Corn was the upward tendency in the rates of freight.

Wheat was in fair demand and the market quiet and steady. Sales amounting to about 8,000 bus, at $1,09 1,10 for No. 1 Spring; $1,08 for No. 2 Spring, and 91c for Rejected. Several lots of new Winter wheat were offered on Change and three car loads were sold, at $1,26@1,32 Seller and $1,40 for uncured and 1,45 Cured. The stock of wheat on hand is very small the estimates being only 25,958 bus. There is but little flour offering and the market is quiet and unchanged. The stock in store is only 2,504 bbls. Oats were dull and 2@2½c lower with sales of about 6,000 bus at 26c in store. Barley, 55c for No. 1 on track and delivered.—Highwines ½c lower—country wines selling at 18c and city at 18½c. Mess pork is held at $18,50. Whitefish scarce and firmer—No. 1 being in demand at $6,38. Wool quiet. Hides unchanged.

Freights advanced ½c to-day—four vessels being engaged at 5½@5¾c for corn to Buffalo, and 5c to Port Colborne.

CINCINNATI MARKET, JULY 9TH.—There was a slightly improved feeling in the Flour market on Saturday, but it was confined to the higher grades, which the local trade showed a disposition to buy in advance of current wants. Prices ranged all the way from $4,15 to $6, embracing low and medium grades. These qualities are now taken for the most part, upon their merits, in-pection being generally disregarded. Superfine is dull at $5,50. It is held higher in some cases, but there are sellers at that figure. The receipts for the 24 hours ending 7 A. M. this morning were 763 bbls received. There was a fair demand for wheat, and prices were sustained. The receipts are still very light, but samples of the new crop are beginning to be offered, and this will soon be fairly in market. Car lots are in good demand, and firm at 85c. Oats declined to 30c. There was more inquiry for bulk meats, and we heard that smokers took about 200,000 lbs sides at 10c loose, but did not learn particulars. Bulk shoulders, though, in most cases, held at 9c were obtainable at 9¾c. Bacon was held at 9 and 11c for shoulders and sides; without sales. A small lot of mess pork sold at $18,50, which was called below the market. Good lard was held at 11@11,50. There was a demand for keg lard, with sales of 2,000 kegs at 12½c. At close 12 was asked. Very little barrel or tierce lard on the market, and quotations are nominal. Whiskey declined ½c, closing at 17c. No change in Groceries.—*Gazette.*

Sheriff's Sales, &c.

2317.] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Morgan Carpenter against John T. Perkins, Julia F. Perkins, and Samuel E. Perkins.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO a judgment rendered in said Court in the above entitled action, dated May 8th, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday the 11th day of August, 1860, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to wit:

Lot number thirteen (13), in block number fifty-six (56), in the Fourth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, May 11, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY,
Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.
T. L. OGDEN, Pl'ff's Atty. my11w7d3mcow

2603.] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Victor Koenemann, plaintiff, against Thomas J. Knox and Mary Anne Knox defendant.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN PURSUANCE and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale heretofore made and entered in the above entitled action, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said county, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1860, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described mortgaged premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale to wit:

Lot number four (4,) in block number fifty-five (55,) it being formerly in the First but now in the Seventh (7) Ward of the city of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, together with the tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, July 2, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY,
Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.
HALBERT E. HAINE, Pl'ff's Att'y. jy2d5w3mcow

2268.] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Elphalet Storr, against Lewis Kreick, Ferdinand Neuendorf and John F. Koenig.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN virtue of and pursuant to a judgment rendered in said Court in the above entitled action, dated April 3, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1860, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to wit:

A par of lot number three (3), in block number one hundred and seven (107), in Walker's Point, of the City of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee, and bounded as follows: commencing at the south-east corner of said lot number three (3), running thence west one hundred and forty (140) feet, thence north fifty (50) feet, thence east one hundred and forty (140) feet, thence south fifty (50) feet, to the place of beginning.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, May 17, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY,
Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.
L. WYMAN, Pl'ff's Atty. my17d6w

2331.] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Armand DeMedtsky against Moses Kneeland, Mary Ann Kneeland, James Schley, Oliver Ames, Oakes Ames, Oliver Ames, Jr. Sons, Ledyard Newton, John M. Durand, and Edward M. Lawrence.

Judgment of Foreclosure and sale.

IN virtue of and pursuant to a judgment rendered in said Court in the above entitled action, dated January 7th, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction at the Court House, in the city of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1860, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to wit:

The South fifteen (15) feet of lot number three (3), and the whole of lots number four (4) and five (5) in block eighteen (18) in the Seventh Ward of the city of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, January 20th, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY,
Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.
T. L. OGDEN, Pl'ff's Att'y. 30d3mcow

The above sale is postponed by the plaintiff's attorney to the 21st day of July, 1860, at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, at the same time of day.

Dated, Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, April 21, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY, Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.
ap20d5w8d1w4w5

5024] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Edward McMahon against Thomas Whitcomb and Elizabeth Webb.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER made in the above entitled cause on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1860, I will offer and sell at public sale, at the office of Wolfe & Brigham, Wisconsin street, in the City of Milwaukee, on Monday, August 6th, A. D. 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, a certain mortgage executed by one Samuel F. Kimball, to the defendant, Benjamin L. Webb, dated January 6th, 1857, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Columbia County, Wisconsin, in vol 9 of mortgages, at pages 483-4-5 and 7, which was given to secure the payment of the sum of two thousand dollars and interest, and covers a large number of lots in the town plat of Fort Winnebago, a more particular description of which is omitted, as any of said lots may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcel of land, lying and being in the City and County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, and known as and being lots numbered seventeen (17), in block numbered seventeen (17), in Walker's Point, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and all engine, boiler, &c., thereon.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, May 11, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY,
Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.
JEROME R. BENJAMIN, Plaintiff's Attorney. my14d6w

5176.] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Aaron Korb, against Magdalena Knippenberg, Philip Knippenberg, Jr., Instead, C. H. Richards, John Nauth.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO a judgment rendered in said Court, in the above entitled action, dated June 30th, 1859, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Milwaukee, on saturday the 28th day of July, 1860, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount aforesaid judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to-wit:

Beginning at a point six (6) chains and thirty-four (34) links south of a point twenty-five chains and seventy-four links west of the north east corner of the north east quarter of section seventeen (17,) in township twenty (20) north of range twenty-two (22) east, in the county of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, running thence south sixty-three (63) links, thence east three hundred and sixty (360) feet, thence north three hundred and sixty (360) feet, to the place of beginning, the same being in the City and County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, July 2, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY,
Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.
HALBERT E. HAINE, Pl'ff's Att'y. jy2d5w3mcow

2268.] [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Morgan Carpenter, against John T. Perkins, Julia F. Perkins, James Schley, William Ames, Robert Cornelius, Robert C. Cornelius, Jr. and Sarah Ann Ames, Oliver Ames, Jr. Sons, Ledyard Newton, Benjamin L. Webb and Elizabeth Webb.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER made in the above entitled cause on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1860, I will offer and sell at public sale, at the office of Wolfe & Brigham, Wisconsin street, in the City of Milwaukee, on Monday, August 6th, A. D. 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, a certain mortgage executed by one Samuel F. Kimball, to the defendant, Benjamin L. Webb, dated January 6th, 1857, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Columbia County, Wisconsin, in vol 9 of mortgages, at pages 483-4-5 and 7, which was given to secure the payment of the sum of two thousand dollars and interest, and covers a large number of lots in the town plat of Fort Winnebago, a more particular description of which is omitted, as any of said lots may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment,